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ORIGINAL POETRY.

...RACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

...E XIII—TO MOLLY BROWN.

...Gents, Lydia, Telephi," &c.

...ye command, my lovely Molly,
...ce Lucia's ruddy cheeks and nose,
...mbled at your folly,
...your horse, my bile o'erflows;—
...may make me melancholy
...you talk, you may suppose;
...may make, &c.

...e think you'd prove so cruel,
...make me jealous at that rate;
...I guess you would add fuel,
...of Jessie never prate:
...take to water gruel,
...ave my passion into hate;
...take, &c.

...your cheek, like crimson satin,
...was seductive as the lips,
...ld be there could flatten,
...you too, and cries "fond slips,"
...your cheek, by mine and matin,
...the impassioned villain dips
...your cheek, &c.

...think that love is lasting
...makes the tenderer maiden bleed,
...how such a pastime,
...you indifferent indeed.
...to hungry after lasting,
...they're full, no more they need:
...be hungry, &c.

...et are they, who loving truly,
...er pass their time away,
...all wishes deem'd unruly—
...hope that flatter to betray;
...a fond affection, duly
...ng thorns that strew their way:
...a fond, &c.

...ere I, if you, O Molly,
...d grace to play the gay coquette;—
...forgive your former folly,
...such teasing tricks forget;
...and then pass free and jolly,
...no cloud nor sun shall set:
...r then, &c.

...VER FOR THE POOR.

...rate sleep on down beds warm,
...over the blazing hearth—
...ess shelter'd from the storm,
...of the joys of earth:

...whom benumbs never yet
...ow'd to misery;
...whose eyes were never wet
...rs of poverty;

...e sweet path of gentle life,
...ir new sunny joy:
...ys of the widow'd wife,
...meless orphan boy.

...ess, when in happy mood
...in down beds warm,
...my wintest bed or food,
...ering in the storm.

...n you hear the wintry wind
...r the hoary hills,
...of the poor and piteous blind,
...and all its ills.

...n you lift into your lip
...l of luxury—
...the morning wine upon sip
...palate full and free;

...me thought for those who pine
...ger and in thirst;
...of poverty is thine
...ess by plenty nurs'd.

...f the soldier who has bled
...rious liberty,
...ed age on sickness' bed,
...from penury.

...ink they who are bless'd
...ys of his from birth,
...thousands are distress'd
...the ills of earth.

...d mankind do not know
...rows of the other;
...ow, do see feel for woe
...as a brother.

—MILFORD BARD.

TO AN INFANT.

...ant, couldst thou linger awhile,
...ays, and the joys that combine,
...ing that heavenly smile,
...mind then so gently entwine.

...whom sow decks thy path,
...fears may intervene,
...ast of joy and wrath.
...ishing from thy brow is seen;
...ears passing off so light,
...brow closed in only shade,
...to smile yet more bright,
...scarcely see its traces fled.

...n the sunbeam of hope
...ant lies to meet manhood's prime,
...ring at pleasure doth ope
...ed through the mazes of time;
...the storm should e'er be broke,
...nothing tenderness should waive,
...should how thee 'neath her stroke,
...on thy cheeks the roses take.

...d mystery o'er thee throws,
...ds the more of manhood's prime,
...d hope, of pleasures flown,
...ghed 'past the wreck of time.
...ts were revealed
...ds pain that must assail,
...ough of hope concealed,
...darkens at the 'paling tale.

...I hope thy lot might be
...ered thus the throng;
...ere's impetuous sea,
...ught be borne along,
...with gusts of hopes and fears,
...ging in the bowers,
...ssing so sweetly nears,
...with fairest flowers.

...as the passing gale
...y spark awhile,
...ow kissing on the dale,
...may more well smile,
...that's perched upon you limb,
...d its notes will sing,
...ng in the sportsman's whim,
...ere as more will ring.

...days, alas! most even
...and fleeting prove,
...ys of late, the smiles of heaven,
...earthly hate and love,
...ease on a stormy sea,
...by doubts and fears,
...ng soul's tranquillity,
...not easy to tears.

...ess of hope now sweetly plays
...ntless brow,
...ng future days,
...ll seem past and no,
...ow so vainly dart
...ry vision direct,
...ow's relentless smart,
...ck on the breast;
...ch wounds that all must know,
...ess spirits checked,
...ntment's deadly blow,
...upon many wrecked.

...d, whate'er thy fate may be,
...ay, assigned to me,
...ay's daily bead the knee
...from whom all pleasures flow,
...ness it will prove,
...ad death, at noon and even,
...the scenes of earthly love,
...ed again in heaven.

LOUISA V——.

COMMUNICATION.

"The hour has come—the criminal's brought—
"His sentence must be pass'd—
"The judges stand around the land,
"To see the victim fade."

"The time approaches for the fate—
"The criminal mounts the pile—
"The cup is drawn—the curtain falls—
"Each man this life doth file."—*The Executor.*

Mr. Editor—Sir, nothing to my mind can be more absurd—and nothing in reality is more erroneous than the common observation, that modern poetry is but the degenerated off-spring of Grecian and Roman intellect. I had ever been myself of this opinion, and with the exception of the productions of a few remarkably talented individuals considered all poetic emulation as but so many feeble attempts to awaken from the lethargy to which fate had condemned it, the inimitable literature of the ancients. It was with this opinion that I commenced, a few days ago, the perusal of the *Mechanics' Free Press* of the 10th inst. But, conceive, Sir, my astonishment, when I beheld therein a poem of only three stanzas, (the *first* and *last* of which may be found at the head of this communication,) purporting to hold for its subject the late *Execution*, and having SENEX for its signature, to which for eloquence, grandeur, sublimity and pathos, neither Homer nor Virgil, those boasted monuments of antiquity, nor Tasso, nor Milton, nor the most favored of living bards, can, in my idea, afford a parallel!

That such an admirably poetic subject should engross the labor of one whose delicate taste was so peculiarly adapted to discover and appreciate its value, is by no means surprising.—But a poem possessing in such a pre-eminent degree the most exalted characteristics of poetry, I certainly never imagined it calculated to produce! Nay, stare not reader! nor be startled at these encomiums! Call them neither extravagance nor hyperbole! but inspect with minuteness the subject in question, and dwell with unprejudiced feelings, if but for a moment, upon its remarkable features, and if you do not *then* coincide with me, pray heaven that your judgments may be better enlightened next time.

Some wag may here intimate a resemblance to the Arabian story of the Barmecide, who, feasting upon imaginary dishes, declared them excellent, praising them for qualities which, had they really existed, would have belonged to them. I am aware also of that often-used apothegm of Pope—

"Praise undeserved is satire in disguise."

But, trusting to my own good intention, and confiding in the discrimination of my readers to discover them, I shall proceed:—

"To point out a distinguishing instance, what can exceed the beauty of description, or what present a more lively sense of those soul-thrilling and agonising moments that immediately precede the catastrophe than the two lines with which the poem commences? And then who can overlook the exquisite ingenuity with which the author, in the two concluding lines of the same verse, exhibits not only the *number* of spectators, and their *legal relationship* to the victim, but by a well-managed and singularly happy metaphor, expresses both the *brevity of his existence*, and his vicinity to those regions whose inhabitants are said poetically to—"evanish at the crowing of the cock."

Again, in the last stanza, how classical is his allusion to the funeral celebrations of the ancients! And then how beautifully has he terminated the subject by a reflection equally just and appropriate!"

"Each man this life doth file."

I have no doubt but that some tasteless persons will insinuate this closing line to be perfectly unintelligible—if not sheer nonsense. And they may hint, too, something about—"One line for sense, the next for"—— I need not say what, for it is indeed obscure; but the ignorant pretenders to taste should know that it is upon this very obscurity that its sublimity depends. If, by clothing it in sensible language, the author had reduced it to the comprehension of ordinary readers, he would have thereby essentially injured the exalted character of his subject.—Nor would I pretend to intimate *my own* capacity to apprehend its meaning; and as to seeking—"Heaven for-fend I should attempt it!"

But I must pause—and now having pointed out its beauties, let me suggest to the author the propriety of altering his signature. If he would not have his sublime conceptions mistaken for the ordinary efforts of *your* correspondent SENEX, he had certainly, in future, better abstain from employing his cognomen.

PHILO SENEX.

SHILLELAH FIGHT IN IRELAND.

The feuds and bloody contests which often ensue in Ireland, and sometimes even in this hemisphere among the sons of St. Patrick, in consequence of religious difference, are well known. The following, from the new novel of "Traits and Species of the Irish Peasantry," gives a description of one of these fights.—*New York Albion.*

Ere the quarrel commenced, you might see a dark and hateful glare scowling from the countenances of the two parties, as they viewed and approached each other in the street; the eye was set in deadly animosity, and the face marked with an ireful paleness, occasioned at once by revenge and apprehension. Groups were silently hurrying with an eager and energetic step to their place of rendezvous, grasping their weapons more closely, or grinding their teeth in the impatience of their fury. The veterans on each side were surrounded by their followers, anxious to act under their direction; and the very boys seemed to be animated with a martial spirit, much more eager than that of those who had greater experience in party quarrels. Jem Finigan's public house was the head quarters and rallying point of the Ribbonmen; the Orangemen assembled in that of Joe Sherlock, the master of an Orange lodge. About six o'clock, the crowd in the street began gradually to fall off to the opposite ends of the town; the Roman Catholics towards the north, and the Protestants towards the south. Carson's window, from which I was observing their motions, was exactly half way between them, so that I had a distinct view of both. At this moment I noticed Denis Kelly coming forward from the closely condensed mass formed by the Ribbonmen; he advanced, with his cravat off, to the middle of the vacant space between the two parties, holding a fine oak cudgel in his hand. He then stopped, and addressing the Orangemen, said, "Where's vengeance and his crew now? Is there any single Orange villain among you that dare come down and meet me here, like a man? Is John Grimes there? for if he is, before we begin to take you *off a face*—to hunt you altogether out of the town, ye Orange villians—I would be glad that he'd step down to Denis Kelly here, for two or three minutes; I'll not keep him longer."

There was now a stir and a murmur among the Orangemen, as if a rush was about to take place towards Denis; but Grimes, whom I saw endeavouring to curb them in, left the crowd, and advanced towards him. At this moment, an instinctive movement among both masses took place; so that when Grimes had come within a few yards of Kelly both crowds were within two or three perches of them. Kelly was standing apparently off his guard, with one hand thrust carelessly in the breast of his waistcoat, and the cudgel in the other; but his eye was fixed calmly upon Grimes as he approached.—They were both powerful, fine men, brawny, vigorous, and active. Grimes had somewhat the advantage of the other in height; he also fought with his left hand, from which circumstance he was nicknamed Kithogue. He was a man of dark, stern looking countenance; and the tones of his voice were deep, sullen, and of appalling strength. As they approached each other, the windows on each side of the street were crowded; but there was not a breath to be heard in any direction, nor front either party. As for myself, my heart palpitated with anxiety. What they might have felt, I do not know; but they must have also experienced considerable apprehension, for as they were both the champions of their respective parties, and had never before met in single encounter, their characters depended on the issue of the contest. "Well, Grimes," said Denis, "sure I've often wished for this same meeting, man between myself and you; I have what you're goin' to get in store for you this long time; but you'll get it now, avick, please God ——" "It was not to scold I came, you popish, sibly rascal," replied Grimes, "but to give you what you're long ——." Ere the word had been out of his mouth, however, Kelly sprung over to him; and, making a feint as if he intended to lay the stick on his ribs, he swung it past without touching him, and bringing it round his own head like lightning, made it fall with a powerful backstroke right on Grimes' temple and in an instant his face was sprinkled with the blood which sprung from the wound. Grimes staggered forward towards his antagonist, seeing which, Kelly sprung back and was again meeting him with full force, when Grimes, turning a little, clutched Kelly's stick in his right hand, and being left handed himself, ere the other could wrench the cudgel from him, he gave him a terrible blow upon the back part of the head, which laid Kelley in the dust. There was now a defeating shout from the strange party, and Grimes stood until Kelly should be in the act of rising, ready to give another blow. The coolness and generalship of Kelly, however, were here very remarkable; for, when he was just getting to his feet, 'look at your party coming down upon me,' he exclaimed to Grimes, who turned around to order them back, and, in the interim, Kelly was upon his legs. I was now surprised at the coolness of both men: for Grimes was by no means inflated with the boisterous triumph of his party; nor did Denis get into a blind rage on being knocked down. They now approached again, their eyes kindled into savage fury tame I down into the wariness of experienced combatants; for a short time they stood eyeing each other, as if calculating upon the contingent advantages of attack or defence. This was a moment of great interest; for, as their huge and powerful frames stood out in opposition, strung and dilated by the impulse of passion and the energy of contest, no judgment, however experienced, could venture to anticipate the result of the battle, or name the person like to be victorious. Indeed it was surprising how the natural sagacity of these men threw their attitudes and movements into scientific form and elegance. Kelly raised his cudgel and placed it transversely in the air, between himself and his opponent; Grimes instantly placed his against it, both weapons thus forming a cross; whilst the men themselves stood foot opposite to foot, calm and collected. Nothing could be finer than their proportions, nor superior to their respective attitudes; their broad chests were in a line—their thick, well set necks, laid a little back, as was their bodies, without, however, losing their balance; and their fierce, but calm features, grimly, but placidly scowling at each other, like men who were prepared for the onset.

At length Kelly, made an attempt to repeat his former feint with variations, for, whereas he had sent the first blow to Grimes' right temple, he took measures now to reach the left, his action was rapid, but equally quick was the eye of his antagonist, whose cudgel was in ready guard to meet the blow—it met it, and with such surprising power was it sent and opposed, that both cudgels, on meeting, bent across each other into curves. An involuntary huzza followed this from their respective parties—not so much on account of the skill displayed by the combatants, as in admiration of their cudgels, and of the judgment with which they must have been selected; in fact, it was the staves, rather than the men, that were praised; and certainly the former did their duty. In a moment their shillelahs were across each other once more, and the men resumed their former attitudes; their savage determination, their kindled eyes, the blood which disfigured the face of Grimes, and begrimed also the countenance of his antagonist into a deeper expression of ferocity, occasioned many a cowardly heart to shrink from the sight. There they stood, gory and stern, ready for the next onset; it was made first by Grimes, who tried to practice on Kelly the feint which Kelly had before practised on him. Denis, after the usual manner, caught the blow in his open hand, and clutched the staff, with an intention of holding it until he might visit Grimes—now apparently unguarded—with a level blow, but Grimes' effort to wrest the cudgel from his grasp, drew all Kelly's strength to that quarter, and prevented him from availing himself of the other's defenceless attitude. A trial of muscular power now ensued, and their enormous bodily strength was exhibited in the stiff tug for victory. Kelly's address now prevailed, for while Grimes pulled against him, with all his collected vigor, the former suddenly let go his hold, and the latter having lost his balance, staggered back, lightning could not be more quick than the action of Kelly, as, with tremendous force, his cudgel rung on the unprotected head of Grimes, who fell, or rather was shot to the ground, as if some superior power had dashed him against it; and there he lay for a short time, quivering under the blow he had received.

A peal of triumph now arose from Kelly's party; but Kelly himself, placing his arm akimbo, stood calmly over his enemy, awaiting his return to the conflict. For nearly five minutes he stood in this attitude, during which time Grimes did not stir; at length, Kelly stooped a little, and peering closely at him, exclaimed—"Why, then, is it acting you are' any how, I wouldn't put it past you, you cunning vagabond; 'tis lying to take breath he is—get up man; I'd scorn to touch you till you're on your legs; not all as one, for sure it's yourself would show me no such forbearance—up with you, man alive, I've none of your own treachery in me. I'll not rise my cudgel till you're on your guard."

There was an expression of disdain mingled with a glow of honest manly generosity on his countenance, as he spoke, which made him at once the favorite with such spectators as were not connected with either of the parties. Grimes rose, and it was evident that Kelly's generosity had disposed his resentment more than the blow which had sent him so rapidly to the ground; however, he was still cool, but his brows knit, his eyes flashed with double fierceness, and his complexion settled into a dusk blue shade, which gave to his whole visage an expression fearfully ferocious. Kelly hailed this as the first appearance of passion, his brow expanded as the other approached, and a flash of confidence, if not of triumph, softened, in some degree, the sternness of his features.

With caution they encountered again, each collected for a spring, their eyes gleamed at each other like tigers. Grimes made a motion as if he would have struck Kelly with his fist; and, as the latter threw up his guard against the blow, he received a stroke from Grime's cudgel, in the under part of the right arm—this had been directed at his elbow, with an intention of rendering the arm powerless; it fell short however, yet was sufficient to relax the grasp which Kelly held of his weapon. Had Kelly been a novice, Grimes stratagem alone would have soon vanquished him; his address, however, was fully equal to that of his antagonist. The staff dropped instantly from his grasp, but a stout thong of black polished leather, with a shining tassel at the end of it, had bound it securely to his massive wrist; the cudgel, therefore, only dangled from his arm, and did not, as the other expected, fall to the ground, or put Denis to the necessity of stooping for it—Grimes' object being to have struck him in that attitude.

A flash of indignation now shot from Kelly's eye, and with the speed of lightning, he sprung within Grimes' weapon, determined to wrest it from him. The grapple that ensued was gigantic. In a moment Grimes's staff was parallel with the horizon between them, clutched with the powerful grasp of both. They stood exactly opposite, and rather close to each other; their arms sometimes stretched out stiff and at full length, again contracted, until their faces, glowing and distorted by the energy of the contest, were drawn almost together. Sometimes the prevailing strength of one would raise the staff slowly and with gradually developed power up in a perpendicular position; again this reaction of opposing strength would strain it back, and sway the weighty frame of the antagonist, crouched and set into desperate resistance along with it whilst the hard pebbles under their feet were crumbled into powder, and the very street itself furrowed into gravel by the shock of their opposing strength. Indeed, so well matched a pair never met in contest; their strength, their wind, their activity, and their natural science appeared to be perfectly equal.—At length, by a tremendous effort, Kelly got the staff twisted nearly out of Grimes' hand, and a short shout, half encouragement, half indignation, came from Grimes' party; this added shame to his other passions, and threw an impulse of almost superhuman strength into him; he recovered his advantage, but nothing more; they twisted; they heaved their great frames against each other—they struggled—their actions became rapid; they swayed each other this way and that—their eyes like fire—their teeth locked, and their nostrils dilated.—Sometimes they twined about each other like serpents and turned round with such rapidity, that it was impossible to distinguish them—sometimes when a pull of more than ordinary power took place, they seemed to cling together almost without motion, bending down until their heads nearly touched the ground, their cracking joints seemed to stretch by the effort, and the muscles of their limbs standing out from the flesh strung into amazing tension.

In this attitude were they, when Denis with the eye of a hawk, spied a disadvantage in Grimes' position; he wheeled round, placed his broad shoulder against the shaggy breast of the other, and giving him what is called "an inside crook," strained him, despite of every effort, until he fairly got him on his shoulder, and off the point of resistance. There was a cry of alarm from the windows, particularly from the females as Grimes' body was swung over Kelly's shoulder, until it came down in a crash upon the hard gravel of the street whilst Denis stood in triumph, with his enemy's staff in his hand. A loud huzza followed this from all present except the Orangemen, who stood bristling with fury and shame for the temporary defeat of their champion.

Denis again had his enemy at his mercy, but he scorned to use his advantage ungenerously; he went over, and placing the staff in his hands—for the other had got to his legs—retrograded to his place and desired Grimes to defend himself.

After considerable manœuvring on both sides, Denis, who now appeared to be the more active of the two combatants, got an opening at his antagonist, and, by a powerful blow upon Grimes' ear, sent him to the ground with amazing force. The shout was again raised by the Ribbonmen, who threw up their hats, and bounded from the ground with the most vehement exultation. Both parties then waited to give Grimes time to rise to renew the battle, but he seemed perfectly content to remain where he was; for there appeared no signs of life or motion in him. "Have you got your gruel, boy?" said Kelly, going over to where he lay;—"Well you met Denis Kelly, at last, didn't you? and there you lie; but, please God, the most of your sort will soon lie in the same state."

"THE JOURNAL OF LAW,"

Conducted by an Association of Members of the Bar, in Philadelphia. The first number of the above work reached us a few days since, and is to be published in sixteen octavo pages, the first Wednesday in every month, at $1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The editors call upon all lawyers *for* assistance. The first number contains—An Introduction—Edification—Revision of Statutes—Marks of a good Judge—Judicial Legislation—Constructive Crime—and concludes with the following account of

CLAUDE DU VALL.—THE HIGHWAYMAN.

This celebrated Highwayman was born at a place called Domfront, in Normandy. His father was a miller, and his mother the daughter of a tailor. By these parents, he was brought up strictly in the Roman Catholic religion, and his genius was cultivated with as much learning as qualified him for a footman.

Neither father nor mother took any notice of young Claude after he was about thirteen year of age. Perhaps their circumstances might then oblige them to send him abroad to seek his fortune. His first stage was at Rouen, the capital city of Normandy, where he fortunately met with post horses, to be returned to Paris, upon one of which he got leave to ride, by promising to help to dress them at night. At the same time, falling in with some English gentlemen, who were going to the same place, he got his expenses discharged by those generous travellers.

They arrived at Paris in the usual time, and the gentlemen took lodgings in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, where the English at that time generally quartered. Du Vall was willing to be as near as possible to his benefactors, and by their intercession he was admitted to run on errands and do the meanest offices at the St. Esprit, in the Rue de Bourchiere, a house of general entertainment, something between a tavern and an ale-house. In this condition he continued till the restoration of King Charles II in 1660; at which time multitudes of all nations flocking into England, among them came Du Vall, in the capacity of footman to a person of quality.

The universal joy on the return of the royal family, made the whole nation almost mad; every one ran into extravagances, and Du Vall, whose inclinations were as vicious as any man's, soon became as extraordinary proficient in gaming, drunkenness, and all manner of debauchery. The natural effect of these courses is want of money; this our adventurer experienced in a very little time, and as he could not think of labouring, he took to the highway to support his irregularities. In this profession he was within a little while so famous as to have the honor of being named first in a proclamation for apprehending several notorious highwaymen. And here we have reason to complain that informations are too short for our assistance in writing the life of such a celebrated offender. However, such stories as have been delivered down to us, we shall give our readers faithfully, and in the best manner we are able.

He had one day received intelligence of a knight and his lady, that were travelling with four hundred pounds in their coach. Upon this he took four or five mure along with him, and overtook them on the road. The gentry soon perceived they were likely to be beset, when they beheld several horsemen riding backwards and forwards, and whispering one another; whereupon the lady, who was a young sprightly creature, pulled out a flageolet, and began to play very briskly. Du Vall took the hint, and played excellently well upon a flageolet of his own, in answer to the lady, and in this posture made up to the coach door. "Sir," said he to the knight, "your lady plays charming, and I make no doubt but she dances as well; will you please to step out of the coach, and let me have the honor to dance one courant with her on the heath?" "I dare not deny any thing," the night replied, "to a gentleman of your quality and good behaviour; you seem a man of generosity, and your request is perfectly reasonable." Immediately the footman opened the door, and the knight came out; Du Vall leaped off his horse, and handed the lady down. It was surprising to see how gracefully he moved upon the grass; scarce a dancing master in London but would have been proud to have shown such agility in a pair of pumps as Du Vall showed in a great pair of French riding boots. As soon as the dance was over, he waited on the lady back to the coach, without offering her the least affront; but just as the knight was stepping in, "sir," said he, "you have forgot to pay the music." His worship replied, that he never forgot such things, and instantly put his hand under the seat of the coach, and pulled out a hundred pounds in a bag, which he delivered to Du Vall, who received it with a good grace, and courteously answered: "Sir, you are liberal, and shall have no cause to repent your being so; this hundred pounds given so generously [illegible] than ten times the sum taken by force; your noble behaviour has secured you the other three hundred pounds, which you have in the coach with you." After this he gave him his word, that he might pass undisturbed, if he met any more of their crew; and then very civilly wished them a good journey.

Another time as Du Vall and some of his companions were patrolling upon Blackheath, they met with a coach full of ladies. One of them had a young child in her arms, with a silver sucking bottle. The person appointed to act in this adventure, robbed them very rudely, taking away their money, watches, rings, and even the poor baby's sucking bottle. The infant cried, as was natural on such an occasion, and the ladies entreated him only to return the bottle; but the surly thief refused to give an ear to their request, till Du Vall, observing that he staid longer than ordinary, rode up and demanded what was the matter. The ladies hereupon renewed their petition in behalf of the child, and Du Vall threatened to shoot his companion, unless he restored what they required—adding these words:—"Sirrah, can't you behave like a gentleman, and raise a contribution without stripping people; but, perhaps you had some occasion for the sucking bottle, for by your actions one would imagine you were hardly weaned."—This sharp reproof had the desired effect, and Du Vall took his leave of the ladies in a courteous manner.

A little after the above mentioned action, another lucky turn in Du Vall's favor happened, as much as that to his advantage. In the course of his rambles, he came into the Croup Inn, in Beaconsfield, where he heard great singing, dancing, and playing upon the hautboy and violin. He instantly inquired into the reason of it, and found that there was a wake or fair kept there that day, at which there were present most of the young men and maids for several miles about. This, he thought, was a promising place; and, therefore, he set up his horse for that evening, went into the kitchen, and called for a pint of wine. Here he met with an old rich farmer, who had just received a hundred pounds, tied it up in a bag, and put it into his coat pocket. Du Vall was very attentive to all that passed, and by this means he heard the farmer tell an acquaintance what money he had about him, which our sharper immediately set down for his own; more especially did he depend upon it, when the countryman asked leave to go into the room where the music was, to see and hear the diversions. It was his next business to ask the same favor, which he as easily obtained, and very innocently to all appearance, entered to see the country dancing, making an apology to the company when he came in, and telling them that he hoped it would be no offence. They replied as courteously, that he might stay there and welcome.

His business now was more to watch the old farmer's bag of money, than to mind the diversions of the young people; and after considering for some time, for a way to execute his design in the most dexterous manner, he observed a chimney with a large funnel, which he thought would favor his project. Having contrived the whole affair, he went out and communicated it to the hostler, who, being a downright rascal, consented for a reward of two guineas to assist him. He was to draw up a great mastiff dog in a cow hide, which he had in the stable, placing the horns directly in his forehead, and then by the help of a ladder and a rope, to let him down the chimney. All this he performed while the company were merry in the chamber. Du Vall being returned from the yard, the dog, howling as he descended, came down the chimney, and pushing among them in this frightful manner, they were all put into a hurry and confusion.—The music was silenced, the table withdrawn, and the drink spilt; the people all the while screaming and crowding down stairs as fast as they were able, every one struggling to be foremost, as they supposed the devil would unavoidably take the hindmost. Their heels flew up, and the pipe and the fiddle were trod to pieces. While they were in this condition the supposed devil made his way over them all, and got into the stable, where the hostler instantly uncased him; so that when the company came to examine the matter, as they could hear no more of him, they concluded he was vanished into the air.

Now was the time for Du Vall to take care of the farmer's hundred pounds, which he very easily did by diving into his pocket. As soon as he had got the money, he took horse, and spared neither whip nor spur, till he came to London, where he thought himself safe.

One time Du Vall met with Roper, master of the buck-hounds to King Charles II. as he was hunting in Windsor forest. As their rencontre happened in a thicket, Du Vall took the advantage of the place, and commanded him to stand and deliver his money or else he would shoot him. Mr. Roper, to save his life, gave our adventurer a purse full of guineas, containing at least fifty, and Du Vall afterwards bound him neck and heels, and fastened his horse by him, and rode away across the country.

But the proclamation which we spoke of at the beginning of this life, and the large reward that was promised for taking him, made Du Vall think it unsafe to stay any longer in England; whereupon he retired into France. He had not long been here before he relapsed into his old disease, want of money, which obliged him to have recourse to his wits again. He had an uncommon talent at contrivance, particularly at suiting his stratagems to the temper of the person they were designed to ensnare, as the following instance will prove:—

A learned Jesuit, who was confessor to the French king, was as much noted for his avarice as he was for his politics; by which latter he had rendered himself very eminent. His thirst for money was insatiable; and though he was exceedingly rich, his desires seemed to increase with his wealth. It came immediately into Du Vall's head, that the only way to squeeze a little money out of him, was to amuse him with the hopes of getting a great deal, which he did in the following manner:—

He dressed himself in a scholar's garb, to facilitate his admittance into the miser's company, and then waited very diligently for a proper time to make his address, which he met in a few days. Seeing him alone in the piazza of the Fauxbourgh, he went up to him very confidently, and said: "May it please your reverence, I am a poor scholar, who have been several years travelling over strange countries, to learn experience in the sciences, purely to serve my native country, to whose advantage I am determined to apply my knowledge, if I may be favored with the patronage of a man so eminent as yourself." "And what may this knowledge of yours be?" replied the father: "if you will communicate any thing to me that may be beneficial to France, I assure you no proper encouragement shall be wanting on my side." Du Vall, emboldened by this answer, proceeded:—"Sir, I have spent most of my time in the study of alchymy, or transmutation of metals, and have profited so much at Rome and Venice, as can change several base metals into gold, by the help of a philosophical powder, which I can prepare very speedily."

The father confessor appeared elated with joy at this relation: "Friend, said he, "such a thing as this will be serviceable indeed to the whole state, and peculiarly grateful to the king, who, as his affairs go at present, stands in some need of such a curious invention. But you must let me see some experiment of your skill, before I credit what you say so far as to communicate it to his Majesty, who will sufficiently reward you, if what you promise be demonstrated."—Upon this he conducted Du Vall home to his house, and furnished him with money to build a laboratory, and purchase such other materials as were requisite, in order to proceed in this invaluable operation, charging him to keep the secret from every person as long as he thought proper; which Du Vall promised to perform.

The utensils being fixed, and every thing in readiness, the Jesuit came to behold the wonderful operation. Du Vall took several metals and minerals of the basest sort, and put them into a crucible, his reverence viewing every one as he put them in. Our learned alchymist had prepared a hollow stick, into which he had conveyed several sprigs of pure gold, as black lead is in a pencil. With this stick he stirred the preparation as it melted, which, with its heat, melted the gold in the stick at the same time; so that it sunk imperceptibly into the vessel.—When the excessive fire had consumed in a great measure all the lead, tin, brass, and powder, which he had put in, the gold remained pure to the quantity of an ounce and a half. This the Jesuit caused to be assayed, and finding that it was really fine gold, he was immediately so devoted to Du Vall, and blinded with the prospect of future advantage, that he believed every thing our impostor could say, still furnishing him with every thing he demanded, in the hope of being at last made master of this extraordinary secret; the whole fame as well as profit, of which, he did not question would redound to him, as Du Vall was but an obscure person.

The confessor was as open as Du Vall could wish. He showed him all his treasure, and among it, several rich jewels, which he had received as presents from the king, hoping by these obligations to make him discover his art the sooner. In a word, he grew by degrees, so importunate and urgent, that Du Vall began to apprehend a too close inquiry, if he denied the request any longer: And, therefore, he appointed a day when every thing was to be communicated. In the mean time, he took an opportunity to steal into the chamber where all the riches were deposited, and where his reverence generally slept after dinner, and finding him at that time fast asleep, with his mouth wide open, he gagged and bound him, then took his keys, and hoarded as much of his wealth as he could conveniently carry out unsuspected; and thus bade farewell to both him and France.

Du Vall had several other ways of getting money besides those already mentioned, particularly by gaming: no man living could slip a card more dexterously than he, nor better understood all the advantages that could be taken of an adversary; yet, to appearance, no man played fairer.

He was remarkable for laying wagers, and no less successful in this particular, than any of the former. He made it a great part of his study to learn all the intricate questions, deceitful propositions, and paradoxical assertions that are made use of in conversation.

How long Du Vall followed his vicious courses in England, after his coming from France, before he fell into the hands of justice, is uncertain. At length he was taken when drunk, at the Hole-in-the-wall, in Chandos-street, committed to Newgate, arraigned, convicted, com-

demned, and (on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1669-70,) executed at Tyburn, in the 27th year of his age.

Crowds of ladies, among whom were many of rank, visited him in prison, and interceded for his pardon. And not a few accompanied him to the gallows, under their vizards. After he had hung the usual time, he was cut down, and, by well dressed persons, conveyed into a mourning coach. In this he was carried to the Tangier Tavern, at St. Giles', where he lay in state that night. The room was hung with black cloth, the hearth covered with escutcheons, eight wax tapers were burning, and as many tall gentlemen attended with long cloaks. All was in profound silence, and the ceremony would have lasted much longer, had not one of the judges sent a messenger to interrupt the pageantry.—*Celeb. Trials.*

Great pressure upon the enterprise of the world is invariably occasioned by every great curtailment of bank accommodation in England.

Thus—by the great curtailment of 1819, in endeavouring to prepare for the resumption of specie payments, by the bank of England.

Thus—by the great curtailment in 1822, in striking upon the borrowers by rapid curtailment, the final blow, deemed necessary, for the actual resumption of specie payment by the bank of England.

Thus—in 1828, by the great curtailment of bank accommodations of private bankers; rendered inevitable by the order of the British government to call in their notes, under 5 pounds sterling, before the 5th of April, 1829.

Such great curtailments in England, drawing to England specie from all other countries, necessarily compel the banks in the United States to keep their discounts rather below the actual requirements of the community; so as to operate virtually, as a prohibition to the exportation of specie, beyond the point necessary for their own safety.

This makes money scarce in the United States and induces every one as fast as he can, to try to get out of debt and paddle out of business.—But although all have the desire to do so, and aim at it, none of them can do it to any very great extent, nor with great rapidity; and the safety of the banks requires the banks to press upon the community only so far as is indispensably necessary to prevent too great an export of specie.

On the other hand, money becomes plenty in the United States when the accommodations furnished by the bank and bankers in England are increasing; for at such a time England ceases to draw specie from the United States, while the United States still continues to import it.

This is the cause of the abundance of money in Boston.

In July 1821 } each of these periods being at
In July 1824 } about the same distances of time
In July 1830 } after each great curtailment of bank accommodation in England.

In July 1830, money is plenty and is likely to continue plenty in the United States; because Lord Wellington, in announcing to the British parliament, on the 4th of February, 1830, that there were in England 34 millions sterling of British gold and silver coins actually in circulation—(a greater quantity than there ever has been at any time)—has made it certain in the mind of every wide awake money dealer, in every part of the world, that bank discounts will for some time to come, be on the increase in England, and of course that England, for some time to come, will not draw upon the world for any addition to her specie.

Evening Post.

Weekly circulation between Seven & Eight Thousand.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$3 00 per annum—*payable* in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

We regret to learn by the following card that Mr. Carey has declined being a candidate for congress in the first congressional district.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having been brought forward in the newspapers, as a candidate for a seat in Congress, and having been waited on by several respectable citizens, who urged me to allow myself to be nominated, I deem it proper not only to state that I feel bound to decline the honour, but to give the reasons that have led to this determination.

When, in 1819, I undertook the defence of the manufacturing interest, and of the protecting system, I was struck with the infatuation which led thousands of manufacturers throughout the United States, from political preferences, to vote for citizens unfriendly to the system on which depended their welfare—and, as I believed and still believe, the welfare of the union; whereby some of the measures most pernicious to their interests were carried by the votes of members whom they had been the means of elevating to the station of legislators for the nation. I therefore in print, in 1820 and 1823, urged them never to vote for any man, be his politics what they might, who was unfriendly to manufactures, precisely as no merchant would vote for an enemy to commerce—no farmer or planter for an enemy to agriculture.

I was well aware that it might be supposed that in this recommendation, I was ambitiously pleading my own cause and indirectly soliciting a nomination for myself. Scorning such an artful and deceptious mode of proceeding—and unwilling to lie under such an odious imputation, I determined never to allow myself to be nominated a candidate, nor to accept an office from the government or people, except the honorary office I then filled, as director of the Bank of Pennsylvania. From this determination, which I announced in a pamphlet, published in March, 1823, I have never swerved, and do not consider myself at liberty to depart. M. CAREY.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1830.

HEALTH OFFICE, July 31, 1830.

INTERMENTS *in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 24th to the 31st July.*

DISEASES.	Adults.	Child.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Child.
Asthma,	1	0	Fever, Scarlet,	0	1
Apoplexy,	6	0	Gout,	1	0
Atrophy,	0	1	Whooping Cough,	0	1
Cancer,	1	1	Inflammation of the Brain,	0	1
Casualties,	1	0	—— of the Lungs,	1	0
Childbed,	1	0	—— of the Stomach,	0	1
Cholera Morbus,	0	38	—— of the Bowels,	0	2
Consumption of the Lungs,	15	9	—— of the Liver,	1	0
Convulsions,	1	17	Mania from drink,	5	0
Decay,	1	0	Old Age,	2	0
Diarrhœa,	0	2	Palsy,	4	0
Dropsy,	2	1	Pleurisy,	1	0
—— in the Brain,	0	6	Scrofula,	1	0
Drowned,	1	0	Small Pox,	0	1
Dysentery,	2	2	Still Born,	0	3
Drunkenness,	1	0	Sudden,	11	0
Debility,	7	10	Teething,	0	2
Epilepsy,	1	0	Tumours,	1	0
Excessive heat,	12	1	Unknown,	5	0
Fever,	3	0			
—— Remittent,	3	0	Total,	183	91
—— Bilious,	1	0			274

Of the above there were, under 1 year, 55—from 1 to 2, 16—2 to 5, 8—5 to 10, 3—10 to 15, 1—15 to 20, 2—20 to 30, 17—30 to 40, 21—40 to 50, 24—50 to 60, 11—60 to 70, 8—70 to 80, 2—80 to 90, 2—90 to 100, 2—

A new association, called the "*Geographical Society,*" has recently been formed in London by a number of distinguished literary gentlemen and travellers. We should be much gratified to hear of the organization of such a society in this city. We certainly have a sufficient number of literary and public spirited citizens to conduct such an institution with an energy that would prove beneficial to the community in the extension of science and geographical knowledge.—The following articles embrace the proposed plan:—

1. To collect, register, and digest, and to print for the use of the members, and the public at large, in a cheap form, and at certain intervals, such new, interesting, and useful facts and discoveries, as the society may have in its possession, and may from time to time, acquire.

2. To accumulate gradually a library of the best books on geography—a selection of the best voyages and travels—a complete collection of maps and charts, from the earliest period of rude geographical delineations, to the most improved of the present time, as well as all such documents and materials as may convey the best information to persons intending to visit foreign countries; it being of the greatest utility to a traveller to be aware, previously to his setting out, of what has been already done, and what is still wanting, in the countries he may intend to visit.

3. To procure specimens of such instruments as experience has shown to be most useful, and best adapted to the compendous stock of a traveller, by consulting which, he may make himself familiar with their use.

4. To prepare brief instructions for such as are setting out on their travels; pointing out the parts most desirable to be visited; the best and most practicable means of proceeding thither; the researches most essential to make; phenomena to be observed; the subject of natural history most desirable to be procured; and to obtain all such information as may tend to the extension of our geographical knowledge. And it is hoped that the society may ultimately be enabled from its funds to render pecuniary assistance to such travellers as may require it, in order to facilitate the attainment of some particular object of research.

5. To correspond with similar societies that may be established in different parts of the world; with foreign individuals engaged in geographical pursuits, and with the most intelligent residents in the various remote settlements of the empire.

6. To open a communication with all those philosophical and literary societies with which geography is connected; for as all are fellow labourers in the different departments of the same vineyard, their united efforts cannot fail mutually to assist each other.

7. And lastly, in order to induce men of eminence and ability in every branch of science, literature and the arts, and in particular, those who have travelled by sea and by land, and all such as are skilled in geographical knowledge, and likely to become useful and efficient members, it was suggested that the admission fee and annual contribution should be on as moderate a scale as with the number of subscribers calculated upon, would be sufficient to enable the society to fulfil the important objects herein alluded to.

The annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held on Saturday morning, in the Hall of the Musical Fund Society. The company assembled, to witness the ceremony, was unusually numerous, and included a large proportion of ladies. Prevented ourselves from attending [illegible] morning, we hear with pleasure that the candidates for academic honours acquitted themselves to the satisfaction even of severe judges. The recent examinations have been very strict; and a Grecian orator could only have been produced by a class thoroughly trained in the learned languages.

After prayers had been read by the Reverend Provost, Dr. Delancey, the exercises proceeded in this order:—

Salutatory Oration in Greek, by James Clark.

MUSIC.

Dissertation—Luxury as a cause of the Overthrow of Empires, by William D. Baker.

Oration in Latin—Deliteris Academicis, by Theophilus A. Wylie.

MUSIC.

Dissertation—The Influence of Learning upon National Happiness, by Horn R. Kneass.

Oration—Enthusiasm appropriate to Youth, by Wm. P. Johnston.

MUSIC.

Dissertation—The value of Biography, by Richard A. Gilpin.

Poem—The last of the Red Men, by Joseph R. Fry.

MUSIC.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following named gentlemen, viz:—

James Clark,	Joseph R. Fry,
John F. Frazer,	Horn R. Kneass,
Theophilus A. Wylie,	Richard A. Gilpin,
William P. Johnston,	William D. Baker.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on—

Charles F. Schaeffer,	Wm. T. Goldsborough,
Robert Dunlap,	George W. Norris,
Benjamin F. Phillips,	Edward Hallowell,
Thomas C. Cadwalader,	

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

Music, [Commencement March composed for the occasion.]

Valedictory Oration, by John F. Fraser.

FINALE.

Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics

REPORT FOR JULY.

Applications for Domestics, ...107
Situations, ...109

ENGAGEMENTS ASCERTAINED.

Females, ...59
Males, ...5 64

As many of the persons who procure situations do not make returns to the agent, the number ascertained generally falls short of the number of actual engagements.

New subscribers in June and July, ...28

The number of subscribers has increased above 45 per cent. in 3 months.

Domestics of all descriptions; waiters, coachmen, cooks, chambermaids; also, seamstresses, mantuamakers, milliners, tayloresses, nurses, &c. who want employment, and can produce satisfactory recommendations, may have their names recorded in the Books of the above Society, free of expense.

Several chambermaid, cooks and domestics of other descriptions, are now wanted for eligible situations.

FRENCH BATTELL, Agent,

No. 1 Minor street, near the corner of Market and Fifth streets.

About nine thousand bricks have been sent from this city to Pottsville, for the purpose of paving the streets of that borough. The route of the state road from that place to Mauch Chunk has been located by the commissioners appointed for the purpose. The road will pass through Port Carbon, Middleport, Patterson, and Tuscarora. Strange N. Palmer and William F. Dean have been admitted to practice as attornies for the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. Upwards of thirty-three thousand tons of coal have been cleared from the port of Pottsville during the present season.

Genuine Bullism.—The London Quarterly Review asks what the United States have been doing since, 'in an excess of passion they chose to fling themselves away from their king, and to relinquish the immense benefits arising from a government checked by a powerful aristocracy, and allied with a church establishment.' Nothing, it replies, 'but propagating the species and chopping down the forests.'

Well! this allows that we have been doing something! but we have also been employed in teaching Mr. Bull some lessons on navigation and [illegible] on the water, which articles and looms, and now manufacture more spindle than he himself did thirty or forty years ago. We have also dug some canals and made a few roads and bridges. Less than three millions of free people have increased to about ten millions; and we have attended to some other matters; and, 'without a church establishment,' have less pauperism, (except of J bu's own people cast upon our charity,) than a single British county exhibits.—*Niles.*

On Wednesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in Water street, between Race and Vine, at the house of Mr. Laws, an altercation took place between Mrs. L. and a person named John Hagan. After a few words, Hagan took up a billet of wood, and struck Mrs. L. on the side of the head, which so shockingly fractured her scull, that death must ensue in the course of a few hours. The villain immediately fled, but on Thursday morning repaired to Alderman Binns' office, and surrendered himself. He was committed for further hearing.

In the third number of the Journal of Law, published this week, several popular subjects are very skilfully treated. The "uncertainty of the law" is a theme that has been frequently handled; but the writer who has here taken it up shows that much remained to be said on the subject, equally true and original. His conclusion, to which few of his readers will refuse assent, is that "the event of litigation is almost always uncertain; the Law rarely so." Disappointed suitors should frequently take upon themselves the blame which they always cast upon the law.

Another article presents a brief, but full summary of the Patent Laws of the United States; a subject of extensive interest and one which may be understood without more study than most men can afford.

The Bench and the Bar are freely treated in some spirited remarks, introductory to a pleasant anecdote of Lord Keeper Guilford and the serjeants of his court. The essay on Legal Education is ingenious and judicious.

The contents of this number, which we think the best that has appeared, prove the editors to be not only well stocked with professional knowledge, but, what is of scarcely less importance to the conductors of such a journal, to be perfectly free from professional prejudice.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

According to present appearances the crop of fruit will be abundant and excellent. The melons, particularly, will probably exceed all that we have seen in past seasons.

Three hundred and sixty-two emigrants arrived at this port, and one hundred and seventeen at Wilmington, Del. on Sunday last. The ships Halcyon, from Londonderry, and the British brig Conegal, are below with passengers.

The roller should be more frequently applied to the gravel-walks of the State House Yard.—There is no reason why they should be rougher than those of Washington Square.

There are upwards of one hundred newspapers and other periodicals published in the state of Ohio. There are probably two hundred newspapers published in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Bank is undergoing a renovation in appearance. The west front has, through the agency of the file and pumice stone, been completely cleansed. It now presents an appearance almost as beautiful as in its original condition.

A few days since, a young Irish woman, recently arrived, fell in the street, from the effects of the heat and cold water. A physician, from another state, volunteered his services; poured brandy over her chest, set it on fire, and nearly killed her. He did not make a second visit; and she was afterwards cured by a professional gentleman of this city.

A letter from New Orleans of the 7th instant, says:—"Never since my residence here have I heard such universal complaints of excessive heat and drought. Not a drop of rain since 18th June and a sun beaming upon us like a fiery furnace."

The Baltimore Gazette says, that notwithstanding the great heat of the weather for three weeks, the amount of weekly travel on the rail road has not diminished—the average receipts being much above *one thousand dollars per week.*

A machine has been invented in France, the object of which is to give to the human body a muscular exercise, considered to be efficacious in nervous disorders.

Cox, the murderer of Col. Dunn, Superintendant of Harper's Ferry Armory, is to be hung on the 27th of this month.

A person in England has made a heavy bet to drink a glass of water every fifty minutes previous to the death of the king. At the last advices he was still in the prosecution of this quixotic design. He will probably die a victim to water unless he soon determines to forfeit the bet.

The English papers contain an account of an explosion of a steam-engine, by which several persons were seriously injured.

The Supreme Court, now in session at Salem, Mass. has forbidden the publication of any part of the testimony in the case of Knapp and others, until the trial shall have been concluded.

The English papers repeat the assertion that Kean is about to re-visit this country, on a professional tour.

The Hudson, N. Y. Gazette, was recently imposed upon in two different instances, by fictitious notices of marriages. In one case the parties were of different complexions. The scoundrel author deserves six months' exercise on the tread-mill.

A hen in Portland recently took a brood of kittens from the mother, and now nurses them herself. Puss has to keep at a respectable distance for fear of her eyes—poor creature! she is literally hen-pecked.

By a ship from Greenock and another from Liverpool, two hundred passengers arrived at New York on Tuesday, and some sixty or seventy of former arrivals went back on Sunday, in the British ship James Grant, for Liverpool.

M. de Ruyter, a descendant of the famous Dutch Admiral, lately died at Toulon, aged eighty-two. He left the rent of a house, 1800 francs, as an annual marriage portion for the most virtuous girl, and the best sailor, to be decided by the Mayor and the Maritime Prefect.

The Comptroller of the Mint at Paris lately shot himself in the presence of his wife, who had been dumb and deprived of the use of her limbs for years by paralysis.—The shock restored all her faculties.

Many persons, when the weather is either very hot or very cold, console themselves by believing that they never felt the like before. The spell that has just passed, has been exceeded, in both intensity and duration, within a few years. At New York, in July 1825, the heat caused twenty five sudden deaths in a single day.

Pigeons are selling in Portland, Maine, at 15 cents per dozen, and at Brunswick at 10 cents; yet it is said they have not been so scarce for several years.

A man, fond of angling, was in a rage on a late occasion, because the fish did not bite, but the musquetoes did.

The State of Connecticut owns $379,800 in Bank Stock; $56,502 in U. S. Three Per Cts.

The heat of the weather at Halifax, recently, has surpassed any thing ever experienced in that quarter—the thermometer stood at 98.

In Great Britain and Ireland, there are in connection with the Sunday School Union, 9895 schools, 97,747 teachers, and 1,019,576 scholars, being an increase last year of 567 schools and 40,600 scholars.

A table spoonful of the spirits of Camphor, is said to be an infallible remedy against the fatal [illegible] in warm weather.

The London Weekly Despatch of June 20, says—"Madame Vestris takes her departure for America, in August, in expectation of reaping a golden harvest by the exercise of her fascinating talents in that country. Her appearance among the Yankees will doubtless create a great sensation."

The hurricane of May 25, threw down in the circle of Krossen, 160 houses, three wind mills, and a church steeple; 400 sheep and oxen, and two men were killed, and many received serious injury. Immense damage is done to the forests, and several thousand fruit trees destroyed.

New York, within the last two days, 115 passengers have arrived in the Horace, from Liverpool, 172 in the Erie, from Havre; 135 in the Camillus, from Greenock; 132 in the Ulster, from Derry; 145 in the James Perkins, from Liverpool; 145 in the Splendid, and 69 in the Wade, from Newcastle—nearly 1000 passengers in 48 hours.

A catfish was caught in Tager's creek, Kentucky, a few weeks ago, by a poor woman, which was found on opening to contain in its stomach four dollars and 93 3-4 cents in silver.—The money was well proportioned for making change—consisting of *dollars, quarters, ninepences, fippenny bits*—all tied up in an old stocking.

It is stated that in consequence of intelligence received at New-Bedford, from Bremen, that Whale Oil had risen to seventeen six dollars, the holders of Oil at New-Bedford asked 32 cents—being an advance of from two to three cents.

The London papers by the ship York states that Mr. Kean was playing at the Haymarket theatre to crowded houses. Miss Paton, otherwise Lady Wm. Lennox, had appeared before a Dublin audience, and met with rather a stormy reception; the better part of the audience hissing and crying off, while the gallery sustained her with vociferous applause.

New Society.—In consequence of the frequent interruptions which the Rev. G. C. Smith has met with from the London Police, in his efforts to preach in the open air, a society has been formed, called the *British-Open-air-and-Fair-and-Field-Preaching-Society.*

A Guinea Shark, nine feet long, was taken at the bathing house, at the end of Laurens street, Charleston, on the 24th ult. the third this season. Shark oil is exclusively used in lighting the house.

At Charleston, on the 25th of July, a black boy thrust the butt end of an old gun barrel into the fire, and began to blow into the muzzle.—The gun went off and blew out his brains.

A carpet manufactory in all its branches has been commenced in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Letters from Havana to July 12, state that the dysentery was prevalent among strangers and natives; thermometer ranging from 86 to 91, and heat suffocating. The U. S. ship Peacock was cruising near the port.

The building of a theatre has been commenced in Portland, Me. which is to be sixty feet on the front, eighty deep and thirty high. To be built of brick, and to be ready for use in September.

A Spanish slaving brig, with 190 slaves on board, was captured by the British corvette Victor, and carried into Havana about the 23d ult. The slave trade is yet powerfully carried on, on the African coast. One vessel, the British frigate Sybille, re-captured upwards of 12,000 on that station.

Passengers by the Accommodation Line of Stages, between Baltimore and Wheeling, are now carried on the Rail Road as far as Ellicots' mills.

The school fund of the state of New-Jersey amounts to two hundred and forty six thousand dollars. The annual income is about eighty thousand dollars.

A Mr. Francis, boat-builder, has been arraigned at the police court in Boston, upon a charge of setting fire to a boat in a neighboring shop. He suffered the evidence against him to be fully developed, refused to cross-examine or offer any rebutting testimony, and desired to be bound over for trial at the next municipal court.

Lady Lennox is to receive 1000l. for performing 12 nights at Dublin—which is, according to the London Courier, almost double what she would have been offered previously to the late *expose!* The Dublin Evening Mail is quite indignant at the announcement of her engagement.

We regret to learn that, unless assistance be rendered it by the Legislature, the University of North Carolina must cease, and science be left without a temple in that state.

The managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despach a vessel to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia, on the first of October. It is highly important that applications for a passage in this expedition should be duly made to the Secretary of the Society, at Washington.

In Boston a physician is stated to have restored a person who had drank too much cold water, by making him drink hot water.

The editor of the Daily Sentinel, Troy, makes mention of a scythe belonging to Mr. Oliver Jewell, so sharp that even its *shadow*, as it hung on the limb of an apple tree in the bright sun, cut a man's foot half off!

Captain Hussey, of the ship Minerva, who left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the 24th of June, informs that in coming out of the harbor, about the usual time of the arrival of the London mail, he heard heavy guns on shore, which he thinks were very probably occasioned by the receipt of intelligence announcing the death of the King.

The New York city Inspector reports the deaths of 175 persons during the past week, viz: 37 men, 26 women, 54 boys, and 58 girls. 107 were under five years of age.—16 died of consumption, 19 of convulsions, 15 dropsy in the head, 25 of flux infantile.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, amounted to 68—viz. males 42, females 26—33 of whom were under five years of age.

A man was carried to the watch-house, at Baltimore, on Sunday night last, by one of the watchmen, who arrested him while attempting to drown himself in the basin. A large stone was tied up in a handkerchief and fastened to his neck.

We are informed, says the Baltimore American, that the standard of Flour inspected in the city of Baltimore, will be considerably raised this season, on account of the superiority of the crop of wheat.

The river at Wheeling on the 28th July, was eighteen feet above low water mark.

The New York Gazette states, that Mr. Eckford, of that city, has recently contracted to build several vessels of war for a foreign power.

The total amount of perches and feet sent to the Breakwater, for the week ending July 31st, 1830, from the Delaware Quarries, was 3,191 perches 18 feet.

The Londonderry Journal states, that the quantity of flaxseed sold in that neighborhood during this season, was 8000 hhds.

The ship Arnold Wellas, of Boston, Captain Dewson, of the burthen of 372 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads, from City Point, bound to Rotterdam, has on board six hundred and twenty-two hogsheads of Tobacco, and could conveniently carry 200 hogsheads more.

The Winchester Va. Republican, published on the 30th ult. the following piece of advice to the subscribers who receive it, in large letters, 'Don't lend this paper.'

The Cincinnati Advertiser says—The steam boat Volunteer has been sunk in the Mississippi. Furniture, &c. lost.

On the 18th of June, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual entertainment to the officers now surviving, who were engaged in the battle of Waterloo. The services of plate, which had been presented to his grace, by different [illegible] on the occasion.

The crop of straw of which Leghorn hats are manufactured, has failed in Florence, more than one half.

A bug nearly three-quarters of an inch long, which had found its way into the ear of a gentleman in Baltimore, was, on Tuesday last, driven thence by the timely injection into the ear of a little whiskey.

The elections in the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, took place on Monday last.

A portion of the Baltimore Theatrical Company are performing at Lancaster.

The exhibition of "Christ Rejected," continues to be successful at Baltimore. Crowds are in attendance daily.

The Boston Palladium, a paper moderately opposed to Gen. Jackson, but not decidedly for Clay, takes a view of the Presidential question, by which an inference is drawn that the present administration cannot endure. Some of the views of Pennsylvania and New York are mentioned, with a spirit of discernment; after which the following reference is made to New England:—

"In New England, no movements have been made which may be considered indicative of the course she will take at the approaching election. We shan't support Jackson, and may not support Clay. Our obvious policy is to keep aloof from the contest, and to throw our weight into the scale of that man who, in addition to a reasonable prospect of success, may be the most worthy of our support. As Mr. Clay's prospects brighten, in the West, they will become bright in New England. Our situation in regard to the Western States reminds us of an old story. A British Colonel at the head of a fine regiment made an attack; but his men, being panic struck, fled and left him in the lurch.—He was slightly wounded and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The next day, resolved to give his regiment an opportunity to wipe off their disgrace, he led them to a desperate enterprize, on the eve of which he said to them:—"I should like to know whether you intend to run to-day, if you do I'll take the start." If the Western States intend to bolt this time we will take the start."

Nashville, Tenn. July 15.—The President of the United States arrived in Nashville, on Tuesday morning last. He came in without parade, attended by a few friends only, and took lodgings at the Nashville Inn, where he was visited by the great mass of our citizens. He dined and spent the evening with a large company, at the splendid residence of Mr. H. R. W. Hill, on Broad Street, whose spacious and numerous apartments were crowded with the gaiety and beauty of the town. Yesterday he was accommodated by Josiah Nichol, Esq. with a suite of rooms in his elegant mansion on Cherry street. This morning, we understand, he leaves town on his return to the Hermitage, and will partake of refreshment at a pleasant and convenient spot on the road, in company with a large party of his friends and acquaintances who will assemble, for the purpose of meeting him, from this and the neighbouring counties.

On Thursday last, while a lighter on Chester creek, near Mr. Clarke's quarry, was waiting for a load of stone, a heavy blast was set off.—A stone, weighing about 1500 pounds was thrown by the explosion upon the quarter deck of the lighter. There were two coloured men, brothers, at the time in the cabin—the stone sunk the whole deck in, and crushed one of them to death, and so severely wounded the other, that it is very doubtful whether he will recover.

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD.

A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following particulars of this singular man:

Richard Crowninshield, who committed suicide in prison, was undoubtedly one of the most singular beings of his criminal profession, which history or fiction can show. Ever since he attained boyhood, his deeds have been characterised with daring, hypocrisy, coolness, defiance of all law, and a calculation and ingenuity that would have raised him to eminence in society, had he received a proper direction in his infancy. His recent letters, written during his confinement, are but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself, but all his associates in crime. An incident is told in this place, which marks the coolness and precaution with which he moved in his criminal pursuits. On the night on which the murder was committed, he complained of a slight indisposition, and went to bed, as soon by the family, about 9 o'clock. At eleven o'clock, two hours after, he again waked up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the interval that elapsed between these events he had left his room privately, rode to Salem, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed himself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock that the murder of capt. White was accomplished, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knapp skulking round the buildings. One female heard Knapp, it is supposed, say to the other, "have you done it?" "I have fixed him," was the short and rapid reply.

The precaution taken by Richard in complaining of indisposition, and taking medicine, would have formed very important facts, attested to by several witnesses, showing that he was innocent. To any jury it would have amounted to an *alibi:* and had the principal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been easy to defeat the ends of Justice as it respects the other associates.

FIVE POINTS, N. Y.

Ninety eight disorderly persons were taken up in the vicinity of the Five Points between 12 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, by the watchmen, headed by Ald. Strong and Mr. Sparks; of whom, 53 were committed to Bridewell for examination.

In this city, if a constable or watchman, can catch a stray disorderly, and bring him or her before the mayor once a week, he has done marvellously; but in New York they set a "gill net" and catch whole shoals. But we do not perceive that there is any likelihood of destroying the fishery.—*U. S. Gazette.*

New York, August 3.—Thomas Jackson, a colored man, was yesterday found guilty on an indictment charging him with assaulting Thomas Hollis with intent to kill him. The prisoner has a wooden leg. He was pursued by a constable, on suspicion that he had been stealing, and when Mr. Wintringham, the constable, seized him, he attempted to stab him, but was prevented by his (Hollis) laying hold of his arm. In the struggle to secure him, he aimed a blow with his knife at Mr. Hollis' breast, which he received in his thigh. The wound was severe, causing him to bleed profusely; being accompanied by threats.

CAPITAL TRIAL.

The Court Room in New York presented the last week an unusual spectacle; a husband tried for the murder of his wife; the witnesses, their own children; upon their testimony, a verdict of guilty found and recorded.

The murder was committed by Stephen G. Simmons, on the 14th of June last, in the house kept by him as a tavern, half way between New York and Ypsilanti.

The evidence made the hearers acquainted with the condition of the family for many years past. It represented a husband sometimes forcing, always encouraging his wife to drink; in his moments of intoxication beating her with the hand, or instruments of wood or iron, and driving her forth at night to seek shelter in the [illegible] represented a mother in a drunken carousal [illegible] her husband in the presence of their children raving like a fury, and grasping chairs or beating them, and drive them from the house. Intemperate men and intemperate women, you learn nothing from this!

The sentence of the Court has not yet been pronounced.

Marsden Mahan and Cornelius McKenzie were arrested last Saturday in this city by Messrs. Howmen and Sparks, police marshals, and found in their possession a number of watches which had been stolen from the store of Mr. Porter in Utica, about a week ago. They stated, in their examination, that about a week ago they went to Newark and called for a dozen oysters at a public house; and while the bar-keeper went down into the cellar to get them they broke open a drawer, stole a pocket book containing forty two dollars, and made their escape to the woods. They then returned to the city, entered a house in Pine street, and robbed it of a quantity of clothing, part of which they disposed of here. After this, they started for Albany, and proceeded up the Canal, robbing several drawers in public houses on their way to Rome. McKenzie was apprehended, but succeeded in making his escape. Mahan directed his steps to Utica, where he robbed the jewellery store of Mr. Porter, and returned to McKenzie to this city. They agreed when they commenced their depredations, to divide the avails of their villany; but a few years' residence at Sing Sing will probably enable them to learn the truth of the saying "that the way of the transgressor is hard."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Harrisburg, Pa. July 31.—The Pennsylvania Canal from Middletown to Lewistown is in complete navigable order. We understand that Mr. William Le Barron of this place in connection with some gentlemen of Philadelphia intends establishing a regular line of boats between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The boats from Philadelphia will discharge their freight at Lewistown, from which they will be transported to Blairsville by land carriage, and again be put in canal boats for Pittsburgh. By this means the western merchants will be enabled to effect the transportation of their goods at considerably less expense.

The Buffalo Journal of Wednesday last—on Saturday night last, an attempt was made to rob the United States Branch Bank in that place. About nine o'clock in the evening the porter, a young man who sleeps in the bank, was in the act of unlocking the outer door to enter, a villain who lay concealed near by arose and aimed a blow at his head with a bludgeon. The porter saw him in time to avoid the blow, and the assailant instantly fled. He was either a negro, or (which is most likely) had covered his face with a black mask, his object evidently was to possess himself of the key. The vault was secure and nothing gained the banking room, a few dollars in change would have been his only reward.

From the Augusta, Me.) Patriot.

Highly Important!—General [illegible] who was appointed by the Marshal of this district to assist in taking the Census, has been driven back and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty in that portion of the territory to which the British have set up a ridiculous claim. The authorities of Halifax have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a proclamation was published forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. was provided with an arrest in case he proceeded in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to Augusta, to report before the Marshall who will then consult with his usual promptitude, acquaint the Secretary of State with this high handed outrage of the Colonists, and act under further instructions.

From the Burlington, (Vt.) Sentinel.

Unprecedented Storm and Flood.

The late freshet has probably done more extensive mischief than any one of the same [illegible] since the settlement of the country. The rains, extraordinary, and at this season of the year, have raised the streams in this vicinity a greater height than has ever been known, and the crops were at that period of growth which renders them most susceptible of injury from heavy and long continued rains. The heat, for five or six days before it commenced, had been great, and the ground consequently parched and dry, and hence more easily washed than it is when soft and fell, when the greatest rains occurred. The difficulty of communication, on account of the destruction of bridges and roads, prevented us from learning the extent of the damage, but the ascertained loss in this town is very great. The highest freshet known heretofore occurred in the valley of Onion river in the years 1795, 1817 and 1828.

Dreadful Calamity.—The unusually warm weather which prevailed throughout the country during last week, was followed by a heavy fall of rain unprecedented in these parts. It commenced on Saturday evening and continued without much cessation until Tuesday evening, during a considerable part of the time falling especially on Monday afternoon and evening literally in torrents, flooding the whole face of the earth. The freshet which has occurred in this vicinity, has been unprecedented, and has never been witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The streams swollen to an immense degree burst over their barriers and inundated the whole country round about. Many bridges have been entirely swept away in different places, and the roads which have been constructed along their banks to a considerable extent have been ruined. The devastation and destruction of property but also of life has been appalling in the extreme. Seldom has a more awful calamity so distressing as the present one had to record.

The damage done to the crops throughout the country, especially on the banks of the streams, is very great. Some have been entirely destroyed.

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Hanover, N. H. July 29th:—

"This is the sixth day since the sun, and the rain is still falling. Such a storm as this part of the country is visited with at this season of the year is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The damage to the crops in the valley of the Connecticut by the waters overflowing the meadows—everything is swept away—small bridges over the tributary streams empty into the Connecticut. Littleton to this place, has been literally torn up, and we were forced off the road into bye roads, over hill and dale, to get here. Our roads are pounded to a jelly. Everybody is beginning to complain. If we get one fair day in the next twelve hours, we think the farmers will make a great day's work. The Connecticut and many of the rivers have suffered a terrible destruction. At Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, two dwelling houses were carried away, and other damage sustained. At Bethel, situated on a branch of White river, about thirty miles from this place, all the bridges have been swept away. We have not heard of the loss of but one life.

Sleeve Pattern.—The Nantucket Inquirer relates that a mantuamaker sent to her customer a sleeve pattern cut therefrom a sleeve pattern. The Boston Patriot, which was returned to her. It would not do, and was sent back for a larger one. He sent her one which is of the [illegible]

...—it was quite too small, and was ...ing for a larger. Lastly he sent ...day, which being nearer the size ...ed, served for the pattern.

...ing brief exhibit of the United ... comprises the vessels of war on ... ordinary, or repairing —

...t Line—Alabama, Virginia, Co...pendence, Ohio, Washington, ...sylvania, New-York, and North ...

...the First Class—Santee, Cumber...land, Savannah, United States, ...nnac, Columbia, and St. Law...

...of the Second Class—Macedonian ...

...of War.—Concord, Boston, Cyane, ...non.

...SELS NOW IN COMMISSION.

...t Line—Delaware.

...—Java, Constellation, Guerriere, and ...

...Ferret, Lexington, Ontario, Fair...mes, St. Louis, Erie, Peacock, ...lmouth and Vandalia.

...—Grampus, Shark, and Dolphin.

...idence Journal says, that a letter has ...ed in that town from Gibraltar, by ...rgal, which arrived at Boston on ... and which left Gibraltar on the 29th ...ning that the French had taken ... the loss of five thousand men. The ...ted the 25th, four days previous to ... Such a thing might have happened ...ave been announced by this arrival, ...n seven days later than the last ... The same rumor is referred to in ...g extract from a letter dated Gibral...lth, to a gentlemen in this city:— ...some shipments making from this ... under the belief that it must have ...the hands of the French. In fact, a ...rached us, via Malaga, that they ...ute with the loss of 5000 men; but it ...ue in a very creditable shape. The ...ind will bring us late intelligence, ...so anxiety for news from that quar...

...Post.

...LADELPHIA:

...UNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1830.

...TO CORRESPONDENTS.

..."Scanner" next week.

...ister" must have been educated in ...

...ders" in our next.

...ns" does not belong to the Julian ... his commentaries would have been ...matter.

...mary" is a mere dauber; we recom...d to try his skill on sign posts and cel...

...ason." We had heard of his death; ...ers, "We should be sorry to inter...

...ain"—

...ense palpitate, like running lead. ...ing skin' cracks and algaeps of the head."

...ina." We shall try to facilitate the ...r entrance into the literary world.

...s," considered.

...semi-monthly paper, called "Bick...nterfeit Detector and Pennsylvania ... of Bank Notes. Broken Banks, ... has been published. We consider ... a great public utility.

...people have discovered by a wonderful ...genuity, that Franklin Square would ...e purpose of a public walk much bet...r it was open than when it was shut.— ...on, therefore, caused it to be opened; in ...on it has generally been well filled, and ...delightful promenade.

...day School Union has presented us ...ome books printed at its establishment. ...not had leisure to examine these books, ...are very probably works of useful ten...y. The benefits of our present form of go...ent cannot fail to be obvious to every ...ed mind. To pour forth instruction ...classes is therefore the best method ...ring those benefits generally known. ...ey are generally known, they will be ...ecated; when they are duly apprecia...will be strictly preserved.

...—If custom had not given her sanc...ion to articles of our dress, they would ...ear very ridiculous. Our hats, for in...ce as irrational as the heads which first ...them. The crowns are five times as ...e requisite, and therefore a good part ...used in their composition, is superflu...s. Shirts to summer coats are useless ...much in the way; cravats are not only ...ery, but pernicious; any confining han...ver the person is injurious to health and ...the animal economy. So much for male ...; that of females remains to be discussed, ...forbear to mention the extravagancies ...ever, until prepared to publish an ex...for that purpose.

...*a fall was there!*"—"Last evening, ...posed to be in state of intoxication, ...the third tier of the Park theatre to ...which he struck, head foremost. He ...the way upon the lamp, at the second ...broke the force of his fall, and he ...only a slight wound in his forehead.— ...Jour.

...head of Goliah was more rosin or beeswax ...ation to the marble *en frontis* of this ...ndertaurer.—N. B. It is the opinion of ...eral philosophers, that descending ...ere by the laws of gravitation, in per...t time. *Quere*—Did not this man de...this rule when he fell from the "third ...to stage."

THEATRICAL.

...Walnut street theatre closed on Wednes...ening, when Mr. William Chapman took ...; the house was crowded and the per...ce was received with more than usual ap...Mr. William Chapman is undoubtedly an ...of much merit and is deservedly popu...

...ourse o the evening Miss Greenwood ...three different characters, Lydia, in ...laughs at Locksmiths," Jacintha, in ...quarrels," and Victoire, in the "In...." Miss Greenwood is regarded as a ...ck she would be an ornament to any ...sincerely wish her all possible success ...profession she has chosen.

...other actors lately engaged at Walnut ...atre, Sefton, Greenwood, Hathwell, ... Miss Chapman and the Misses ..., &c. all have their respective merits. ...ovelty, from their assiduity and evident ...ness, deserve encouragement.

...ness will not permit us to be more par...in our enumeration.

KING COBBETT.

An English paper nominates the celebrated William Cobbett as King of Greece! This is, indeed, as good a joke as Cobbett's nominating himself Prime Minister of England, or Noah's setting himself up as a Judge of Israel. What, Cobbett a King? "Yes, every inch a King"—*Shakspeare.*

An editor of a Maryland paper remarks that his younger brother, aged only nine years, set nine thousand sums in a day. How *smart* must be that editor himself, when his "younger brother" is such a prodigy.

A very large individual of this species, the Devil Fish (Raja Diomia) was taken in Delaware Bay, near the Lighthouse on Cape May, on Saturday afternoon last. It was harpooned near the shore but broke loose; however, having returned to shallow water, it was a second time harpooned and secured. It was about nineteen feet in breadth and about twelve feet in length from head to tail—weight supposed considerably to exceed a ton.

Letters from Augusta, Geo. dated July 20th, says that the city had been in commotion that day, in consequence of forgeries to a large amount which had just been discovered. It is stated that N. L. Sturgis, a merchant of that place, had made free use of the names of two gentlemen who had been accustomed to assist him with their endorsements. The amount of $20,000 had already come to light. Besides this it was understood that there were letters of credit addressed to various houses in New York, and other papers which had been forged, the amount of which had not been ascertained. One letter addressed to three highly respectable houses in this city and upon which large purchases had been made, is acknowledged to be genuine Sturgis had absconded

Singular Discovery.—We hear from Bangor that the bodies of two men were grappled from the bottom of Penobscot river, a few days since, opposite the town, to which was attached a kedge anchor. As the cry of murder was distinctly heard on board a vessel in the stream, the night before, it is conjectured the men came to their death through violence.—*Newburyport Journal.*

Providence, R. I. July 18.—The elegant Meeting house, lately belonging to the Westminster Congregational Society, was put up at auction yesterday by the Assignees, to whom it had been previously transferred. The auctioneer started it at $11,000, subject to the claims of the purchasers of 32 pews, amounting to about $12,000. The house was struck off to Charles F. Tillinghast, Esq. for $11,200 subject to the incumbrance. We presume it was brought in for the assignees, by their attorney.—The society now worshipping there, will continue to occupy it. The original cost of this beautiful building was $32,000.

The Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners arrived at Lewistown, Penn. on Tuesday last, after having passed down the Canal from Huntingdon to that place. They had been west of the mountains for three or four weeks on important business connected with the location of a portage road from Frankstown across the Alleghany mountains; and an inspection of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. From Augwick Falls, twenty-five miles above Lewistown, where the water will be taken from the river to supply the canal, it is probable the water will be let in, in the month of September. The commissioners have resolved to let the water off the Western Division about the middle of the present month, for the purpose of making some important repairs.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Three Days Later from England.—The brig Trent, Capt. Barston, has arrived at New York from Liverpool. Capt B. sailed on the 27th of June, but unfortunately brought no papers. The latest bulletin which he saw was dated on the 25th—the King had passed a bad night.

A Liverpool Circular of the 26th of June states that the sale of Cotton for the week ending on the 25th, amounted to 30,480 bales; and in some descriptions 1-8 advance had been realised. The imports were 10,000 bales. The sales on the 25th were 9,700 bales, of which 7000 were American. On the 26th, the sales were 2,500 bales.

In consequence of the rain and appearance of the weather on the 25th, 6000 barrels of American superfine flour were sold at 28s.; but the weather being fine on the 29th, it was doubted whether the price could then be obtained.

The London Herald of the 11th states, that by documents in the Library at Stowe, the author of Junius had been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1778, is said to have been the person.

A private letter from Berlin mentions the recent arrival in that city of a Spaniard coming from Siberia, where he had been sent as a prisoner of war in 1815. He stated, that he had left in Siberia several hundred of his fellow slaves, living in caverns, and dreadfully mutilated by the peasants.

Poland.—The number of manufactories in Poland, in 1815, was 100; it is now 6,000. Among other articles, they produce 7,000,000 ells of cloth per annum. In the end of 1829, the population of the kingdom was 4,088,283, being an increase of 388,953 since 1823.

The Nuremburgh Youth.—A letter from Vienna states, that the Austrian Observer has been expressly forbidden from henceforward to mention Gaspard Hauser, or to admit into its columns any remarks taken from other papers, relative to that unfortunate orphan. This circumstance has added to the mystery with which it is sought to envelop all that relates to him.

A French paper which reached town yesterday has the following strange paragraph:—The Russian Ambassador in Persia having been assassinated, the Emperor Nicholas has exacted from the Schah, by way of reparation, the banishment of the high-priest, (who may be supposed to have instigated the crime) and also the nose, ears, and tongues of fifteen hundred individuals, all of whom have also received the bastinado.

The London Times, noticing the successful landing of Count Bourmont's forces on the Algerine territory, says:—"The arrival without the average of disasters to be apprehended in a naval expedition to the coast of Africa, and without any of that resistance which may be expected on a hostile shore, is equivalent to a separate victory. The failure of the several great armaments hitherto directed against this Barbary Power, has been more attributable to the difficulty of landing the invading force,—to the ignorance of the ground when they had landed—to their losses at sea, or by tempest—and to the consequent want of due support from the convoying fleet,—than to the strength of the Algerine fortifications, or the resistance of the Algerine troops. This element of uncertainty the French expedition has happily surmounted. Though its passage has been tedious, there is no ground for believing that it has been disastrous; and the disembarkation of the largest and best disciplined force that ever in modern times has reached the coast of Africa, may be expected to form a new era in the history of African invasions. The naval and military commanders of the expedition, acting no doubt on the best information with respect to the state of the enemy's defences, and the nature of the coast, effected the landing of the troops in a small bay or roadstead called Sidi Ferruch, about ten or twelve miles to the west of Algiers, on the other side of a promontory or cape, the eastern exposure of which forms one side of the large semicircular bay in which the capital is built.—The fleet found safe anchorage in the road of Sidi Ferruch, and the army to have occupied the heights in front of the peninsula of which we have spoken. From Torreta Chica, the head quarters of General Bourmont, there are two roads to Algiers, one leading directly across the peninsula, and the other going round by the coast. It will require some time to get the artillery, the camp equipage, the provisions, and equipments of the troops, on shore, but after that the march to Algiers cannot occupy above a day or two; so that by the next arrival, we may hear of a battle, a surrender, or the commencement of a seige. Whatever may be the result of this celebrated expedition, its rapid preparation, its complete equipment, and great force, must give Europe a high idea of the naval and military resources of France, and of the activity of the French warlike departments. In looking again at the accounts given of the armament when on the eve of sailing, we find that it consisted of 80 ships of war, (including twelve sail of the line, and 20 frigates,) and that its land forces amounted to 37,577 men, 4,000 horse. The first division left Toulon on the 25th of May; on the 29th it reached the coast of Africa. On the 30th, and the following day, it was driven back to Palma, in the island of Majorica, where the whole fleet had rendezvoused by the 7th inst. and on the 14th the whole army had disembarked within a few leagues of the nest of pirates which it was sent to destroy.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.

To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

Sidi Ferruch, June 14, 1830.

Prince,—The naval army which was detained eighteen days in the Bay of Palma, waiting for the flotilla of transports, set sail on the 10th of June. The wind, which was at first light, increased so much as to cause some damage to several small vessels, and two boats loaded with cattle were lost with part of their crews. At day-light, on the 12th, we made the African coast; but the wind increasing and the agitation of the sea, prevented our effecting a landing.—The fleet then stood off from the land, and light vessels were directed towards the peninsula of Sidi Feruch and the two adjacent shores. The certainty of finding a favorable anchorage; the shelter which the direction and relief of the coast provided against the winds; the nature of the ground, which being open for 4000 metres from the sea, prevented the enemy from laying in ambush, had for some time attracted our attention to this part of the coast.

Our retrograde movement terminated on the 12th, at nine in the evening; the sea became calmer during the night, and at day light on the 13th we were only two or three leagues from Algiers. The troops showed the greatest alacrity, and the cries of 'Vive le Roi' resounded from all quarters; the naval army which had proceeded towards the south, changed its course and sailed along the coast, towards the peninsula; they were destined to attend the works which the enemies might have constructed at the point of landing. The wind being from the east, we determined to land on the west of Sidi Feruch. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the armed vessels of war were abreast of this peninsula, and the tower mounted on it was abandoned.—The enemy had disarmed a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, with which they should have expected to receive our fire. A camp was established about a league from the shore, in advance of which were several batteries and troops of Arabian cavalry.

A steam boat soon approached the coast, and her fire soon dispersed the cavalry. The enemy's batteries directed some shot and several bombs towards our anchorage, but without effect. At 8 o'clock, P. M. the three squadrons, the first division of the convoy, and the flotilla with the landing forces, had cast anchor. Orders were given to commence landing on the 14th.—The first division reached the land at 9, A. M. without meeting with any resistance; the two other divisions landed in succession. General Berthezene took the lead with the first division and eight pieces of cannon.

The enemy's batteries soon opened a fire and continued it, although they were opposed in front by our artillery, and received some shots from the vessels which were placed to the eastward of the peninsula. Gen. Berthezene received orders to turn upon the left of the position which the enemy occupied. This movement had the desired result; the batteries were abandoned—thirteen pieces (16 pounders) and two mortars fell into our hands. The division Loverdo and d'Escars followed the movement of the first, and the enemy fled in every direction.

Our soldiers discovered as much sang-froid as they had, up to that moment, shown enthusiasm. We lost twenty men, and no officers wounded.

The aspect of the ground in front of the peninsula corresponds exactly with Colonel Boutin's description—it is sandy and slightly undulated; it is completely covered with strong furze.

The peninsula is a calcarious rock, on which there is a canton, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Torre Chica. It will serve as a depot for our provisions of every kind.—Gen Valaze has here marked out an entrenchment, the construction of which has already been commenced.

I have the honour to be,

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Ireland.—The Newry Examiner supposes that from 10 to 15,000 persons had left the province of Ulster, only, for America, during the late spring, saying 'We regret to say that it is the fate of the country which they leave, that is to be most deplored. The honest, the industrious, the independant, are quitting us, and going to enrich another land, and add strength to another state. This year the emigrants are almost entirely of the agricultural class. High rents and heavy taxation, exorbitant tithes and grinding leases, are driving the small farmers out of the country, and even a cursory glance at the passing emigrants will show that the persons who are going into voluntary exile are not those who could be best spared."

The Catholic Corps.—A priest of Montihol De Gelat lately refused to say mass while the mayor of the town, a liberal Frenchman, remained in church. Considerable confusion ensued, but the Mayor in virtue of his office, commanded and restored order: the priest mounting the altar in his canonicals, cried out—"I authorise and desire the females to seize M. Joy and eject him from the church—I will answer for the consequences. Over 100 females made a rush at the Mayor, who with about 20 friends made a stout resistance and finally beat off the women, who lost no little of their head gear, and some few yards of point lace. The women had forgotten that they could fight to better advantage in their own kitchens of a washing day than in church

The following notice of a singular wager is taken from the Paris *Journal du Commerce.*

A gentleman is said to have laid a wager to drink a glass of water every quarter of an hour, from 6 o'clock in the morning till midnight, until the death of the King of England takes place The bet was laid and began on the 2d of May, and on the 7th inst. the individual in question was said to hold out still, but his antagonist was presenting him the glass of water with frightful precision. The wager was for 4,000*l.* sterling.

Mr. and Mrs Sloman, late of the Norwich Company, have returned from America, after a very successful trip. They have travelled about 80,000 miles, and, we understand, realised, nearly as many dollars.—*Bury Post.*

We understand that, in the very week in which Mr. Peel's Forgery Bill was introduced, one country banker had no less than three forgeries committed on him—so ineffective is a sanguinary law in protecting the property of banks.

A letter from Naples, dated May 21st, states that for some days previously, the atmosphere had been covered with a kind of thick red fog, which was found to be a fine red dust, covering the ground and trees. It was at first imagined that this was the smoke of Vesuvius, but on close inspection it was pronounced to be Afr can dust which had been brought by the winds from Africa.

A new voyage round the world, it is said will be undertaken, after the termination of the expedition to Algiers, under the command of Capt. Mathieu, the principal object of which is to be the Islands of the Pacific.

The Academy of La Cruca, in Italy, has awarded its great prize of 500 scudi to Botta, for his history of Italy; and this notwithstanding the work is prohibited in almost all the Italian states except Tuscany.

Campollion is about to publish an account of his researches and discoveries in Egypt, during the expedition from which he has just returned. Nothing, it is said, can be more interesting than the identity of the facts recorded by Moses, Herodotus, Manetho, Tacitus, &c., and established by the discoveries of Champollion.

Foreign Theatricals.—Mr. John Kemble, a son of Charles Kemble, is about making his debut at Covent Garden. Should he be as successful as his sister Fanny, it will be altogether a profitable family concern. Kean threatens to leave the stage in consequence of his offer for Drury Lane not having been accepted. It is said he will visit this country. Madam Vestris has shook hands cordially with Mr. Anderson, after their late blow up, and buried all their disputes. Lady Lennox, and her cher ami, *Robin de Bois*, as they humorously called Mr. Wood, are engaged at the Dublin Theatre. Her ladyship declares that she will always love her husband—as a brother. Horn is engaged at the Haymarket. Altogether, there appears to be little novelty stirring on the other side of the water

Curious Notion.—In 1795 the minister of the parishes of South Ronaldsay and Burray, two of the Orkney Islands, describing the manners of the inhabitants, says: "Within these last seven years, the minister has been twice interrupted in administering baptism to a female child, before the male child, who was baptised immediately after. When the service was over, he was gravely told he had done very wrong, for, as the female child was first baptised, she would, on her coming to the years of discretion, most certainly have a strong beard, and the boy would have none."

Married, on the 6th of May, at Loire, Leicestershire, England, Henry Burningham, esq. of Middle Temple, eldest son of Thomas Burningham esq. of Froyle Hants, to Mary Baldwin, only daughter of the late George Nowell Watkins, of the same place. Upwards of 500 yards of carpeting were laid in the walk leading to the church door, and the bride elegantly attired, was attended to the altar by 18 bride's maids, all clad alike, while six beautifully dressed females about 12 years of age, headed the procession, strewing flowers before the happy couple on their way to the church.

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
Do. Five per cent. Loan of.....1820,	100	105 50
Do.....1821,	100	102 25
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,	100	102 00
Do. Three per cent.....do.	100	98 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent.....do.	100	108 00
Philadelphia, Six per cent.....do.	100	117 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.	100	110 00
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.	100	160 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,	100	111 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,	100	108 00
Maryland, Six per cent.....do.	100	108 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.	100	102 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States,	100	126 75
North America,	400	430 00
Pennsylvania,	400	532 00
Philadelphia,	100	106 00
Farmers' and Mechanics',	50	61 75
Commercial,	50	57 50
Mechanics',	35	43 50
Schuylkill,	25	31 25
Northern Liberties,	20	42 00
Southwark,	50	69 00
Kensington,	25	38 75
Penn Township,	30	39 00
Germantown,	50	54 00
Camden,	50	57 00
Trenton,	30	54 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania,	400	432 00
Philadelphia,	83 33	80 70
North America,	10	10 80
Union,	50	64 00
Phœnix,	50	94 00
Delaware,	40	38 50
Marine,	50	82 00
United States,	25	42 00
Atlantic,	50	71 00
American Fire Insurance,	100	133 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,	20	24 50
Pennsylvania Fire do.	50	60 00
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—Old Stock,	200	185 00
Union Canal—New Stock,	200	225 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,	100	160 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,	50	54 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	200	170 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.	10	13 70

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,.....61 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1 1-2	Maryland,	1-2
Massachusetts,	1 1-2	Virginia.—	
Rhodeisland,	1 1-2	Richmond and branches,	
Connecticut,	1 1-2	Valley,	
New York.—		Romny branch,	
City Banks,	par.	Wheeling,	2
Country notes,	2	District of Columbia,	
New Jersey.—		North Carolina.—	
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	2
Patterson,	1 1-2	Newbern,	2
Morris,	1 1-2	State Bank,	2
All others,	par.	South Carolina,	1
Pennsylvania.—		Georgia,	2
Greensburg,	0	Kentucky,	uncertain.
Brownsville,	4	Tennessee,	do.
Pittsburg,	1	New Orleans,	5 a 8
All others,	par.		

Market Street Property,

FOR Private Sale, the Store and Dwelling No. 344 Market street, near Tenth street. The house is large and convenient, calculated for an extensive business, as well as the accommodation of a family, 22 feet in front by 65 in depth three stories high, modern built, and of the best materials. The lot is 22 feet front by 100 in depth to a three feet alley running to Tenth street, of which it has privilege. For further particulars apply on the premises.

aug 7—3t*

☞ $3 50 Only ☜

AT NO. 30 1-2 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

TO CITY OR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

Capital Prize $15,000.

UNION Canal Lottery, Class Number fourteen, for 1830. Draws Saturday, August 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	1 of	$1,500
1	4,000	1	1,048
1	2,000	4	1,000

Whole tickets $3 50, halves 1 75, quarters 87 1-2, eighths 44 cents. Apply early to S DECORDOVA, No 30½ South Third street, who will thankfully receive and promptly attend to orders for tickets, enclosing cash or prizes in any of Yates and M'Intyre's Lotteries.

aug 7—1t*

From the United States Gazette.

To the author of the New Olive Branch, on reading a portion of his Address to the Southern Nullifiators.

My friend; let the branches for nullification,
Grow on, till they reach their necks in a snare;
The knaves with wisdom purged the power of the nation,
Are deserving of nothing but dangling in air.

Dream not, that a rabble, by demagogues heated,
In their schemes of division and crime may succeed;
As soon might the flea on the eagle's tail seated,
His course through the blue vault of heaven impede.

The wise men who founded our empire foresaw,
That bad men and foolish might sometimes arise,
By pride and vile passions inflated, and draw
A pot valiant mob to some silly emprize.

And foreseeing such pranks, in the charter they gave
To millions of freemen, the wholesome direction
In cases like this, to bleed, blister and shave,
Or, to use their own language, "SUPPRESS INSURRECTION." A JERSEYMAN.

ALMANACK.

1830. AUGUST.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Saturday,...	5 3	6 57	4 2	
8 Sunday,.....	5 4	6 56	4 43	
9 Monday,.....	5 5	6 55	5 28	
10 Tuesday,....	5 6	6 54	6 12	
11 Wednesday,	5 7	6 53	7 26	
12 Thursday,...	5 8	6 52	8 50	
13 Friday,.....	5 9	6 51	10 16	

MARRIED,

At Easton, by the Rev. Edward M'Carty, DAVID THOMPSON, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN ENGLISH, of the former place.

On Thursday evening 29th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr LEWIS PELOUZE, to Miss ANN McDANIAL, all of this city.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Croft, Mr. Wm. H. FOWLER, to Miss MARY DETTERER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening last by the Rev. P. Wolfe, Mr. ALBERT SHAPLEY of Portsmouth, N. H. to Miss ANNA MARIA BURK, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 29th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. JOHN LITTLE, to Miss MARY GLASS, all of Southwark.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on the 17th of March last, Mr. A. WOOD, of Philadelphia, to ANN CAROLINE CLUNETT, of the former place.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. SAMUEL PARKER, to Miss HESTER FARR, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. MILTON SMITH, to Miss SARAH LLOYD, daughter of the late Samuel Courtland, Esq. all of this city.

At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, 20th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, Mr JOHN STETTINIUS, of Washington, D C to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Nicholas Longworth, Esq of this city.

[The foregoing pleasing intelligence was accompanied by a rich cake of ample size, and four bottles of excellent wine, with which those employed in our office regaled themselves, wishing the happy pair health, happiness, and long life.]—*Cincinnati Repub.*

DIED,

On the 3d inst. SAMUEL P. REES, Son of George Rees, Esq Sheriff.

On the 3d instant, in the 55th year of his age, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. after a short but severe illness, JOHN W. HAYWARD, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. JOSEPH JAMES, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 29th ult., JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, youngest son of Mr. Charles Howell.

On Monday evening, WILLIAM HAYS AGNEW, aged ten months, son of Mr. William Agnew, merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 28th July, WILLIAM ARNET, a native of Hamburg, Germany, in the 20th year of his age.

At Wilmington, Del. on the 24th inst. Mr. SAMUEL WOOLSTON.

On the 29th ult. in the twenty-first year of her age, SARAH ANN DOUGLASS, daughter of the late Joseph Douglass, formerly of this city.

On the 31st ult. WILLIAM HILLEGAS, in the 47th year of his age.

At New York, on the 15th inst. Monsieur CLAUDIUS LABASSE, the celebrated dancer and ballet master at the Bowery Theatre, aged 50 years.

At Gloucester, New Jersey, on the 23d inst. HANNAH MOORE, after a short but severe illness, in the twentieth year of her age.

At Springdale, near Pittsburgh, suddenly, July 23d, ISRAEL J. KENTON, Attorney at Law, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 28th year of his age.

At Mobile, on the 11th July, DOMINICK SHIELDS, Blacksmith, of Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. at his residence, Port Penn, Delaware, of the asthma, Mr. JAMES C. MURCK, late of this city, aged 27 years, 2 months and 4 days, after a long and severe illness.

On the evening of the 2d June, MARY S. infant daughter of David M. Davis.

On Monday afternoon, 2d inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. LOUISA HACKER, wife of George Hacker, in the 42d year of her age.

On the 24th of July, STEPHEN CULLEN CARPENTER, in the 78th year of his age, from the effects of paralisis, which deprived him of his faculties, both mental and physical, during the last six years.

At his residence, near Goshen Hill, Union District, S. C. on the 6th ult. Mr. SAMUEL SELBY, aged 104 years three months and twenty two days. This gentleman retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree to within a few days of his death. He could see to read any common print without spectacles, his eye sight never having failed him in the least. He was fond of horse racing, and but a few weeks previous to his death, was seen on the race ground changing his horse from one end of the field to the other swinging his hat and hazzaing, making small bets, and occasionally taking a drop of whiskey, of which he was remarkably fond. He has frequently been seen within the last year, mount his horse and gallop him four or five miles, nearly at full speed, and would walk through his plantation as nimble as if he had not been more than 40 years old. Two or three years since he run a foot race for a small wager, with his son-in law, a young man of considerable activity, and beat him with ease. He was a great marksman, and would shoot with any man for a small bet. He possessed a comfortable property, and lived very independent.

Female Education,

229 ARCH STREET.

THE course of instruction in all the departments, Literary, Scientific, and Ornamental, of the Collegiate Institution under the Subscriber's care, will be resumed, if God permit, on the first of September next. R. W. CUSHMAN, A. M.

aug 6—4t*

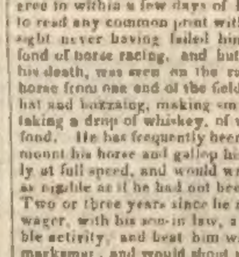
Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.

THIS publication was commenced in this city on Saturday last, July 31st. It is handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, contains in addition to a correct list of counterfeit and altered Notes now in circulation throughout the United States, a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank note list, prices of stocks, list of broken banks, &c. &c. It will be issued every two weeks, is published on Saturday, embraces the latest foreign and other intelligence up to that period, and will be forwarded to country subscribers by the mails which leave the city on the days of publication. The terms of the "Counterfeit Detector" are two dollars per annum.

Address ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No. 119 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

aug 7—1t

DAIRY FARM.



FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 133 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city It is well watered, has a good proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street.

July 31—6t

ECONOMY STORE,

NO. 8 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that, for the purpose of being more central, he has removed the Cap Establishment to No. 8 South Sixth street, where he is prepared to sell Caps of all kinds, and for every season, on the most cheap and accommodating terms.

SYLVESTER'S Manufactory for Dressing and Dying Skins, and Manufacturing Caps, is now carried on in Stamper's Alley. Those persons who may have skins or furs of any description requiring to be dyed, will please apply at the Store. N. SYLVESTER.

Merchants from the South or West will find the prices at Sylvester's lower than usual. june 4—1t

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No. 443 North Second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.

For Laurel Hill and Manayunk.

THE public are most respectfully informed, that the Packet Boat PLANET commenced on Thursday, August 5th, plying between Fairmount Dam and Manayunk, and continues daily at the following hours, until further notice, making the trip in one hour each way.

Leaves Fairmount, for Manayunk, at 2. P. M. Returning, leaves Mr Snyder's, wharf, Manayunk, for Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays the Boat will leave Fairmount at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., for Manayunk. Returning, leave Manayunk at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., for Philadelphia.

The Boat will stop at Mr. Hallowell's, Falls of Schuylkill, going and returning, when and where Boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to and from Mr. Renshaw's Hotel, Laurel Hill. Fare up and down 25 cents.

N. B. Pleasure parties wishing to engage the Boat on any day or evening during the week can have the same on reasonable terms, by applying at the White Swan Hotel, No. 106 Race street, between Third and Fourth streets. Stages will leave the White Swan Hotel, at ½ past 9 o'clock, and ½ past 1 P. M. for the Boat. Fare 12½ cents. aug. 7—1t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Of Pennsylvania, class No. 14, for 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 14th of August, 1830, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	15,000	is	$15,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,048		1,048
4	1,000		4,000
4	400		1,600
5	300		1,500
5	200		1,000
11	150		1,650
50	100		5,000
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	20		1,020
102	12		1,224
1581	8		12,648
11475	4		45,900
13395 Prizes, 20825 Blanks,		34,220 Tickets, at $3 00, is	$102,960

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 1836 each having two of them on; and 11475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of.....$15,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, is.....4,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, is.....2,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th and 9th, is.....1,500
That having on it the 6th, 8th and 9th, is.....1,048
Those 4 tickets having on them the 5th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 7th and 9th; 5th, 8th and 9th; 6th, 7th and 8th, each.....1,000
Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 9th, 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 9th, each.....400
Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 9th, 4th, 7th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 9th, each.....300
Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th 5th and 9th, each.....200
Those 11 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 9th; 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 7th and 8th, each.....150
All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 50,) each.....100
Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....60
Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....30
Those 51 tickets having on them the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each.....24
Those 102 tickets having on them the 7th and 8th, or the 8th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....12
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on them (being 1581,) each.....8
And all tickets having one only, of the drawn numbers on, being 11475, each.....4
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.
Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

July, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

aug. 7—1t

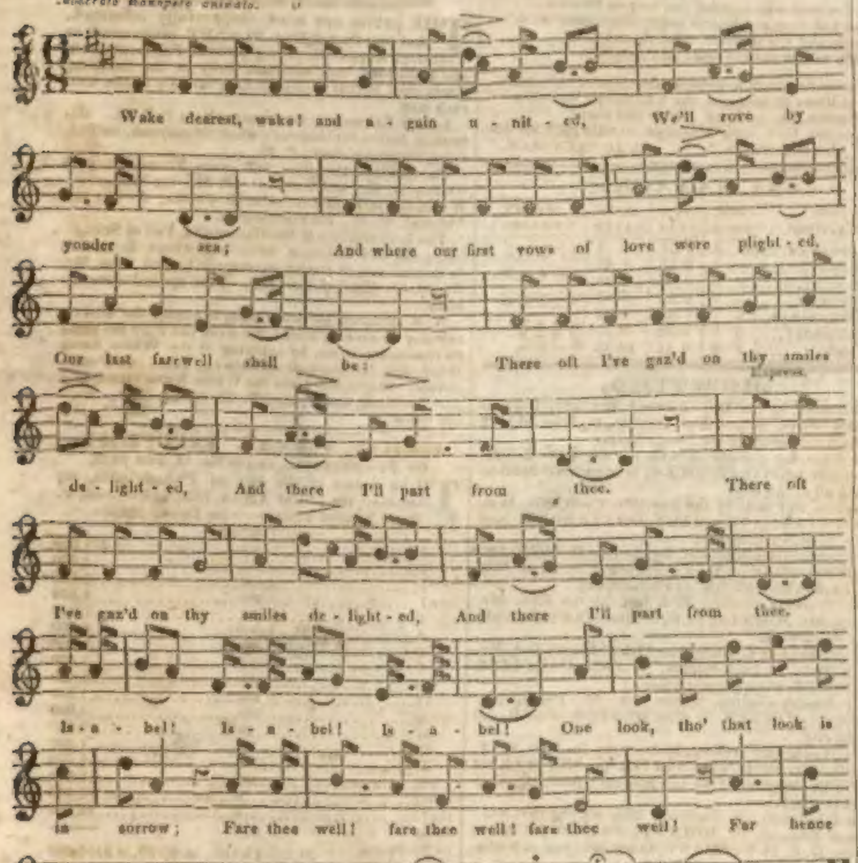
DRAWING OF THE *Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,* Class No. Thirteen, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv

ISABEL;

A CELEBRATED SPANISH SERENADE, SUNG BY MISS STEPHENS,

WRITTEN BY THOMAS BAYLEY, ESQ.

THE MUSIC COMPOSED BY HENRY R. BISHOP.

2.

Dark is my doom, and from thee I sever,
Whom I have lov'd alone;
'Twere cruel to link thy fate for ever,
With sorrows like my own.
Go smile on livelier friends, and never
Lament me when I'm gone;
To smile on livelier friends, and never
Lament me when I'm gone.
Isabel! Isabel! &c.

3.

And when at length in these lovely bowers,
Some happier youth you see;
And you call for him Spring's sweetest flowers,
And he sings of love to thee:
When you laugh with him at these vanish'd hours,
Oh! tell him to love like me.
When you laugh with him at these vanish'd hours,
Oh! tell him to love like me.
Isabel! Isabel! &c.

A gentleman who had been much attached to a very pretty but coquetish girl, became at length weary of her caprice, and calling upon her one evening when she had just returned from a promenade with one of his rivals, he inquired with some warmth—"Mary—do you think you shall ever be steady enough to be married?"—"Oh, yes," she replied, "in *twenty years* no doubt I shall. "Miss," replied he promptly, with a formal bow, "I will do myself the pleasure of waiting on you twenty years hence, if no particular engagement prevents me; *good evening*"'—The lady never saw him afterwards.

DOCTOR LATHROP.

Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine pity, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that seeketh 'to be known of men." A young divine, who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any real religion?" "None to *speak* of," was the excellent reply.

COMMODORE TUCKER.

I remember well hearing this venerable man relate his receiving the first commission in our Navy. He was at Marblehead, soon after his return from England, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, then a young man, was cutting wood before his mother's door, when a gaily dressed officer rode down the street. It was in the dark of the evening, and the officer seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked him if he could inform him where the *honorable* Samuel Tucker resided. Tucker, astonished, answered him in the negative, saying there is no such man lives here; there is no other Sam. Tucker in this town but myself. Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver, and bowing low, presented him his commission in the Navy.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.

Many years since, some *gentlemen* set up an assembly for dancing, and desiring to make a distinction and to assume a rank above the mechanics, they at first proposed this among the rules for regulating the assembly: That no *mechanic or mechanic's wife or daughter should be admitted on any terms.*" These rules being shown by a manager to Dr. Franklin, for his opinion, he remarked, that one of them excluded God Almighty! 'How so,' said the manager. 'Because,' replied the friend, 'he is notoriously the greatest mechanic in the universe, having as the scriptures testifies made all things, and that by *weight* and *measure.*" The *intended new gentlemen* became ashamed of their rule, struck it out, and no distinction has ever since been made.

The Ethiop has changed his skin.—A Mr. Lillibridge of New York, has found out a preparation, by which he can change the color of a negro to that of a white man. Don't know whether it straightens the hair.

LONG NAME.

The Commander of one of our vessels sometime since called the crew on deck, and asked them severally their respective names. One of the crew being asked his name, inquired if he wished his whole name, he replied he did. The sailor then said he was christened by the name of Yance Vance Lance Van Troop Loudtrop Launder Slough; but that, for shortness, he was generally called Jim Jinning.

The following amusing extract is from a work which has just appeared in London, called *Tales of a Tar*, by the author of the diverting nautical stories which were published some two or three years since under the title of The Naval Sketch Book. The sailor's description of a beauty and of the effect which her condescension had upon him, is quite sailor-like and diverting.

"Bless your hearts, I lost—or, what's all as one as lost, let slip thro' my fingers, on an out'ard bound voyage to Madras, as nice a little craft as ever hit the fancy o' man—and for why? Because *miss* was too modest to open her mind, and Phill too green, at the time, to discover her drift. She was a reg'lar built lady—played on your forty-pianor, and wore nothing but silks and satins all the way out to Madras. She'd the wicked eye, and yet there was never no wickedness in it; for 'twas as blue and as bright as the sea in a calm; but 'twas the most roguishest eye I ever send with a winch. She used to look under her lee-lid, as was always on the droop, for all the world like the slope of a lower deck port of a rainy day. There was never—no, *never* a craft more beautifuller built. Whenever 'twas my wheather-wheel, she was sure to be backing, and filling, and boxing 'bout the binnacle, like a cooper round a cask. There she'd be, one time larning her compass; another seeing which way her head was—now axing the and then she'd send flyin' such a glance at a fellow as would either shake the ship in the wind, or make her yaw from her course four or five points. Many and many's the blowin' up she's a-got me. But I take it Miss Morton (for *she* did'nt go by a purser's name) took 'em all more at heart, nor ever did Phill.—'I *so* loves the sea,' says she, a day or two after we crosses the line: 'Sailors,' says she, 'are such kind hearted men. They've such sinnavatin ways with 'em,—They take such care o' their hair; and they seem,' says she, '*so* fond o' children—even among the very pigs and poultry they're always a pet. Oh! *Mister* Farley,' says she, (for you see, and what's more, I never could come at the cause, she always *would* clap a handle to my name) 'you *dorsen't* know Mr. Farley,' says she, 'how much I doats upon sailors. What *would* I give,' letting fly another flash of her eye—'what *would* I give, continued Farley, endeavouring to imitate the feminine tone of his quondam love 'could I only follow their fortune.' I thinks I now hears her voice—sees her afore me with her half-lowered lid fixed on her tapered foot (for she'd a foot like a Chinese child,) as it peeped from under her petticoat, shoving the sand, that lay spread upon the deck, into the pitchy seams, as biled out in spite o' the awning. Well, you know when she says, 'What *would* I give could I only follow their fortune,'—so much she gets hold o' my mind, that I'm blessed if the ship didn't broach instantly to, and slap goes, short in the irons, the fore-topmast, and topgallant studden-sail booms."

Dr. James Wilson, in a paper upon "Affections of the Heart," read some weeks since before the Royal College of Physicians, indulged in the following sweet strain in speaking of an infant's sleep:—"So motionless is its slumber, that in watching it, we tremble, and become impatient for some stir or sound that may assure us of its life; yet is the fancy of the little sleeper busy, and every artery and every pulse of its frame engaged in the work of growth and secretion, though his breath would not stir the smallest insect that sported on his lip—though his pulse would not lift the flower leaf of which he dreamed from his bosom;—yet following this emblem of tranquility into after life, we see him exposed to every climate—contending with every obstacle—agitated by every passion, and under these various circumstances how different is the power and degree of the heart's action, which has not only to beat, but to 'beat time,' through every moment of a long and troubled life."

Cato, the Roman censor, said, there were but three actions in his life that he regretted; one was, the having revealed a secret to his wife; another, that he had once gone by sea when he might have gone by land; the other, having spent *one day without doing anything.*

SUN-FLOWER OIL is likely to become an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American Farmer states that, at a large dinner party in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently, consisting of gentlemen from town and country, a salad, dressed with Sunflower Oil was eaten, and was pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be Olive Oil. By an improved mode of extracting the Oil, a bushel of seed will yield a gallon of Oil. Land which produces Indian Corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of the seed or grain of the sunflower per acre

ASPARAGUS.—In our report of the Horticultural meeting, this day fortnight, we noticed a specimen of *huge asparagus* which was shown, and at the same time expressed a doubt of its quality, as nothing was said of its flavour. The grower of this "grass," Mr. Grayson, of Mortlake, has since taken the trouble to submit a sample to our examination; and we are in justice bound to state, that it is equally superior in taste as in size to the best Battersea plants we ever ate. Indeed, it is a great improvement of the vegetable, and has already been adopted by royalty and nobility to a considerable extent. Mr. Grayson, himself, cultivates about thirty acres of it: his first discovery of it was accidental; but having observed the specimen, he had the good sense to pursue the advantage, and has thus succeeded in producing heads about four times the ordinary size. We believe he has been similarly fortunate with raspberries.

As the present is the season when Cholera Morbus proves fatal to a great proportion of our infantile population, perhaps you would do a public service by publishing the following recipe for the cure of that dreadful malady. Mix a pint of blackberry juice with a pound of loaf sugar, dissolved in a half pint of brandy; cork it tight in a bottle, and administer it in small doses according to the age and constitution of the pa-

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, has removed from No. 264 to 152 South Second street, 3 doors above Spruce street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Feathers, Feather Beds; Hair, Moss, and Cat tail Mattresses; Cat-tail Beds, &c.

Mattresses repaired at the shortest notice.

july 10—3m*

REAL ESTATE.

ALL the Real Estate of JOHN DYER, late of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, is now for sale, viz:

No. 1. Containing 100 acres of first quality land, situate and lying partly in the village of Smithfield; bounded by the Smithfield Turnpike Road, and by lands of Dr. Washington, Jonathan Wilson, and lands late of Judge Sommer and others. The improvements along the Turnpike Road are, the Mansion House 50 feet by 25, two and a half stories high; Stone Barn 36 feet by 25, Stone Wagon House 25 feet by 20; a fine young Apple Orchard of engrafted fruit; also, a small stone Tenement. And on the lowest part of said Farm are a Stone Dwelling 30 feet by 20, with a Kitchen adjoining; a small log Barn, with other out buildings; and, together with a young engrafted Apple Orchard of 110 Trees, with a variety of engrafted Cherry and Plumb Trees, &c. A never failing stream of water passes through the above.

The aforesaid Farm is completely calculated for two small farms of about 50 acres each, having necessary buildings and fruit attached to either, and have been occupied as such for a few years past.

No. 2. Containing 53 acres of good Land, situate in Byberry Township, bounded by lands of James Carter, Esq. Jesse Walmsley, Wm. Walton and others, and by the Poquessink Creek. There are on said Farm, a Stone Dwelling 35 feet by 25, two and a half stories high; a Pump and Well of Water near the door; a Frame Barn 40 feet by 30; a young Apple Orchard of engrafted Trees, together with Plumb, Cherry, &c.—About 15 or 20 acres thereof are fine Wood Land. Several never failing streams of water pass through the same.

No. 3. Containe 14 acres of Land, situate in Byberry, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Vansant, Cooper Roads, Jonathan Gifford and others. A small tenement is erected thereon. A never failing stream of water runs through it.

No. 4. Contains about 6 acres of Land, bounded by lands of Moses Depue and others, ⅓ of which is good Wood Land, the remainder Plough Land

No. 5. About 8 acres of good Plough Land, situate in Montgomery County, bounded by lands of James Dyer and others.

No. 6. A Stone Dwelling House 35 feet square, two and a half stories high, situate at the X Roads, in the village of Smithfield, with a Frame Dwelling 2) feet by 35 feet, and together with a Store adjoining, which has been occupied as a Store for several years past.

No. 7. A Lot of one acre, situate in Smithfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Reading and others, with a Frame Barn, and Well of Water thereon.

No. 8. One acre of Land, near the Bucks and Philadelphia County Line, occupied wholly as a quarry of building stone.

No. 9. A Lot of three quarters of an acre, in Smithfield, bounded by James Varpant; with a small Tenement and Well of Water thereon.

No. 10. A Tavern Stand, with 40 acres of good Land, situate in Oxford Township, Warren County, and State of New Jersey, 12 miles from Easton, 2 miles from Belvedere, 3 miles from Oxford Furnace, and 7 miles from Hope.

Any person wishing to purchase may receive every further necessary information, by calling on either of the subscribers; one of which, resides in Smithfield aforesaid, and the other in Montgomery County, about 3 miles distant therefrom.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of said John Dyer, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first of September next; and those having demands against said Estate are requested to present their accounts to the subscribers against said day, properly adjusted for settlement.

JOHN CLAYTON, } Executors.
CHARLES DYER, }

July 24—8t*

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equ to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in as extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgements of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 201 Market street, Philadelphia. jan 18—6m

RIBBAND STORE REMOVED.

C. McKARAHER has removed his *Ribband, Silk, and Fancy Store*, a few doors nearer Market street, from No. 41 to No. 27 North 2d street, directly opposite Christ Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of rich figured and plain ribbands, waist ribbons, silks, satins, florence rich gauze scarfs, gros de Naples and gauze handkerchiefs, galloons, fancy and plain cords, oiled silk, feathers fine paper and silk fans, with a variety of fancy articles, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a variety of travelling fancy and Indian baskets, New England and India window blinds. July 17—2m

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 279 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post-Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC AND Specific Solvent Powders.

THIS preparation is a remedy for the *Gravel and all its kindred complaints*: viz.—Soreness of the kidnies; Chronic Inflammation on the urinary organs, difficulty of micturition; bloody water; Strangury, and every species of gravel or stone in the bladder. It is likewise one of the most efficient remedies for Dropsy, that has ever been discovered; and on the principle that the immediate cause of Dropsy, is a diseased state of the exhalants, and urinary system.

So distressing are the complaints for which this medicine is designed, and so dreadful and doubtful the application of the knife, that this Lithontriptic has been ordered to great distances, even to the East and West Indies, and across the Atlantic! and it is not known, that it has failed to give relief in a single instance.

The evidence in favour of its high salutary powers cannot be presented at length, but the names of a number are given with the directions, of those who have fully tested the virtues of the composition.

For sale by J. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and by J. W. FLICKWIR, Second Street. July 31—eo6m

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Biddle, S. P. Griffith, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Ponie, E. Townsend, G. Stellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Mayweg, John Gegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers.

june 12—tf

ALLEN WARD,

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system is not nor infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. may 27—6m

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 5 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Surveyors, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 20and 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

July 17—tf*

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER do.	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,		Morocco Skins
Bridle do.	Lining do.		Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.		Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,		Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

june 12—4 mo*

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 22 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf

James Gowen's Wine Store,

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the *purest* Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz.

Old Genuine Madeira, free from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at very *moderate prices*. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory.

NO 360 North Second street, opposite William Meuder's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT

Of Ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing offered in this city.

M. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation.

june 5—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½ $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,

april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Christian Keppert, et. Ann Hoover, late Ann Stevens, Joseph Stevens Robert Kimber and Nancy his wife, Harry Stevens, and Ann Stevens, Heirs at law of Harry Stevens, dec'd. } Summons in Partition:—Returnable the 2d Monday of September next, to shew why wherein the said parties, together and undivided, do hold three hundred acres of land, with appurtenances:—situated in Dunkard Township in the county aforesaid.

They the said Ann, Joseph, Robert, Harry and Ann, partition thereof, between them the said parties, according to the laws of this Commonwealth to be made, doth not permit. By the Court.

WM. T. HAYS, Prothonotary.

July 31—6w

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 161 Chesnut Street.

N. Canfield & Co. Again!!

COMBINATION, 1 10 34 Capital of $15000.
25 31 48.....4,270

Both sold by N. CANFIELD & CO. and the fortunate owners have received the cash for their prizes.

Our grand Union Canal, No. 14, draws on Saturday, the 14th August.

Sixty number Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$15,000	11 prizes of	150
1	4,000	50	100
1	2,000	51	40
1	1,500	53	30
1	1,048	51	20
4	1000	102	12
4	400	1581	8
5	300	11475	4
5	200		

Price of Tickets only $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

Orders from the country (post paid) addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO., No. 23 south Third street, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to.

july 31—2t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons when produces a bold, free and elegant running hand by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 30 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—6m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpetting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

FLINT WARE,

Specimens of which, in the form of Pitchers, may be seen upon the sideboards of the most fashionable citizens of this city, New York and Baltimore. Agent for this city. J. S. RUSSELL,

july 17— No. 161 Chesnut street.

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHOEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders of this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—6m

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 11 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*in aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25 R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 28 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 28 R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 1, E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valley of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR, }
J. VIGUS, } Commissioners.
SAML. LEWIS, }

Office of Board Com'rs of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 19th, 1830.

june 26—3m

SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Classic Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,

march 10—3m No. 22 North Third street

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House opposite Manahawkin, called by the name Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, will be opened from the first day of July, for reception of visitors.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. A new wharf boat, of a large size, is added to the fishing establishment. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. He flatters himself that, with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be procured from the table, at all times, with oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay or land can afford. In short no exertion or expense will be spared on his part to render general satisfaction to others. For further particulars, enquire at No. 4, Lett street. E. T. RUPPERT.

The regular stage will commence running at the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, immediately after the steam boats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Bordentown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grange Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Bay Shore, and return on the days following to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia. Fare through $2.

The Pemberton Mail Stage will convey passengers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jacob Perry to Butterworth's Hotel, in the pleasant village of Vincentown, where are fine pic nic alleys and shade for amusement, and board can be had at a reasonable price. Carriages can be had at said Hotel at all times, to convey visitors to any part of the country or sea shore, or take the regular stage for the days following.

For particulars in the last arrangement, enquire of Mr. HUTCHINSON, Market street Ferry.

june 26—8t

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Second street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old files to recut, which he will do on most reasonable terms, and at the same time having a dearborn going to the Mill on Lancaster road three miles from the bridge, every day.

A good assortment of table knives, forks, penknives, scissors, and steel breast plates, which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.

july 5—3m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Mercer & Co. Lemon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. for Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all kinds; Hatcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Firmer Chisels, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, &c. &c. all warranted of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail.

LESLEY & MERED

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

WOOD TURNING

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and the Merchants's Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest work in that way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts.

SHOE MANUFACTORY

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable morocco boots and shoes for city and country order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of mens fine and common boots and shoes, gum shoes, palm hats, tr